

**Dieting,  
only 460  
kilos to go**

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**Twins  
triumph in  
World Series**



Sport p.7

## PICKERING: CUTS ARE POSSIBLE

### Israel won't voluntarily give up U.S. aid

Jerusalem Post Staff  
Israel has no intention of voluntarily forgoing part of next year's American aid, the Treasury and the Defence Ministry stressed yesterday. They were reacting to reports that Israel was contemplating giving up \$80 million in aid.

Spokesmen for both ministries asserted that such an idea had never been discussed in Israel. They added that the cabinet had expressed support on Sunday for Defence Minister Rabin, who said that Israel would insist on receiving the full amount of aid promised by Washington, a promise which was repeated in writing to him and to Finance Minister Moshe Nissim following the decision to scrap the Lavi fighter project, which the U.S. had urged.

Foreign Minister Peres said yesterday he did not think the recent turbulence on Wall Street would affect U.S. foreign aid to Israel. He said the Americans promised Israel, after the cabinet's decision to scrap the Lavi, that aid would not be reduced for the next two years.

The prime minister's economic adviser, Amos Rubin, yesterday said he was not aware of any discussions on a voluntary cut in American aid.

But in Haifa, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said America's economic problems could mean a cut in aid to Israel.

He told reporters: "We don't yet know if there will be... cuts imposed and if so exactly how much they will be and what the accounting arrangements will be... but it is possible because of our budget deficit problems, that the issue will come up."

Israel currently receives a total of \$3 billion in U.S. aid.

## ANALYSIS/Hirsh Goodman

### Voluntary surrender story irks Defence Ministry

Few reports have upset the Defence Ministry more in recent months than yesterday's story in an afternoon newspaper that Israel was prepared to forgo some of the aid it receives from the U.S.

Just the day before, on Sunday evening, Defence Minister Rabin made it absolutely clear that he saw maintaining current aid levels — the \$1.8 billion defence grant and the \$1.2 b. in economic aid — as one of the main priorities of "Israel's friends in the U.S."

To illustrate how opposed he was to cutting present aid levels, the minister related how the chairman of one of the U.S. Congress's major committees had recently proposed to him that Israel give up \$34 m. as a gesture that would be greatly appreciated on the Hill, especially by the black caucus which is outraged that Africa has been totally dropped from the U.S. foreign assistance programme, while Israel and Egypt remain unaffected by Congressional belt-tightening measures.

Despite the public relations benefits to be gained, and the friendship towards Israel of the congressman making the request, Rabin said he was forced to turn down the request. Israel, he said, could not have the aid package cut and still face the budgetary demands of maintaining the army, initiating necessary new projects and paying some \$400 m. in penalties to suppliers for the cancelled Lavi programme.

"I'm not even certain," Rabin said, "that we will be able to pay for the next batch of F-16s, despite the good terms being offered."

Rabin's problems on the aid issue are manifold:

- new systems have become much more expensive and new procurement is going to cost much more;
- the dollar has depreciated in real terms by some 30 per cent vis-à-vis the shekel over the past two years, increasing the cost of maintaining

the army and locally produced systems;

- future Congressional action aimed at curbing the American deficit and correcting the trade imbalance is almost inevitable, and could affect future aid levels and American willingness to co-produce and procure Israeli systems;
- and, above all, the recent collapse on Wall Street will undoubtedly affect America's ability to be generous with its friends.

Given the current climate in the U.S., Rabin will consider it a major achievement if the Americans continue giving \$1.8 b. in aid. Equally important, and vulnerable, however, is the composition of the aid package. Israel is allowed by a special act of Congress to spend \$400 m. of U.S. funds in Israel, and the administration, following the Lavi cancellation, agreed to purchase from Israel another \$150 m. per year in offset arrangements, thus injecting a crucial \$550 m. per year directly into the Israeli defence infrastructure.

Tampering with this element of the package — especially in light of the Lavi cancellation and the need to rapidly develop alternative projects for Israel's defence industries — could perhaps be more damaging than a cut in the overall figure, which would present the defence minister with yet another challenge.

The news from Washington has not been encouraging, with all signs pointing to the possibility that Israel will have to get on with less American financial support. Congress is clearly geared towards cutting spending and instituting a more equal distribution of funds to recipient nations, thus ending Israeli-Egyptian dominance in the aid package.

It is also clear at the Defence Ministry that President Reagan's weakened administration will be less effective at staving off these changes than in the past.

## Security sweep in Dehaishe

By JOEL GREENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
DEHAISHE. — Security forces staged a major sweep through the Dehaishe refugee camp in the early hours of yesterday morning, arresting 18 men, military sources said. The operation was apparently aimed at flushing out camp residents who had evaded arrest for some time.

The men were concentrated in holding areas surrounded by coils of barbed wire and illuminated by spotlights. Security forces using prepared lists arrested the wanted men, who were immediately taken to jails in the West Bank. Some were put in administrative detention. Security men and troops later searched homes in the camp for people who had failed to report at the assembly point.

Large numbers of troops accompanied by security forces moved into the camp between midnight and 1 a.m. Soldiers speaking through loudspeakers announced a curfew and called on all males between the ages of 13 and 30 to gather at the local licensing office near the main Jerusalem-Hebron highway, residents said. Eyewitnesses said the troops brought heavy equipment in case they had to break into homes or rooms.

Though groups of women gathered near the barbed wire and clamoured for their relatives, no disturbances were reported. The men concentrated in the holding area were released after several hours, and the curfew was lifted at noon.

Camp residents subjected to the search said they believed the operation was meant to find people who had evaded arrest, including administrators.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Vladimir Slepak waves his immigrant's card (*tendat ohev*) on arrival in Israel last night. (Tiktiner, Media)

### 'Father' of Soviet Jewish activists finally arrives home

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
LOD. — Calling himself "a simple Jew with a simple strength," a joyous Vladimir "Volodya" Slepak last night ended a 17-year struggle against the Soviet government, arriving in "the homeland" he had longed for since the start of the post-1967 Soviet Jewish emigration movement.

Considered by many of the most prominent activists to be the father of the Soviet Jewish emigration movement, Slepak received neither the red carpet tarmac welcome nor the prime ministerial kiss of welcome that greeted former Prisoners of Zion Nathan Sharansky and Ida Nudel.

## Hungarians looking for premises

Post Diplomatic Correspondent  
A team of Hungarian diplomats arrived in Israel Sunday night in order to buy or rent premises for their interest section, which is due to open in Tel Aviv in about two months' time.

The team, which Israeli sources say is "technical" in nature, is also expected to seek housing for the diplomats who will staff the low-level mission.

The team members are expected to meet low-level, technical Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem today or tomorrow.

Israel and Hungary last month signed an agreement reestablishing diplomatic relations and providing for the setting up of interest sections in Tel Aviv and Budapest. Hungary severed relations with Israel, following the Soviet lead, in 1967.

An Israeli team of "technical" experts is due to fly to Budapest in about 10 days' time to prepare premises and accommodation for the Israeli interest section and its staff.

Blatman: "Mr. Shifrin's testimony is not relevant. He only seeks a platform from which to proclaim his opposition to the Soviet regime and the activities of the KGB — from the murder of Trotsky to present-day crimes. The defence simply wants to divert attention from the Treblinka crimes. We do not need a course on Soviet history. The KGB is no doubt capable of forgery. The witness has no specific knowledge about the authenticity of the Travniki ID card."

## TA share prices still sagging

Post Economic Reporter  
Share prices continued to fall yesterday on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, although less than in previous days. Trading volume was also smaller. The General Share Index, excluding "arrangement" bank shares, stood at 115.24 points at the end of trading, 1.13 per cent below Sunday's closing.

## Bank share cash could be affected

BY AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter  
Holders of bank shares who decided to cash them in last Tuesday could be affected by the turmoil in international financial markets. They are to receive their money on October 30 and the shekel value of the shares will be calculated according to the rate of exchange for the dollar to be published today by the Bank of Israel.

## Kremlin: Superpower summit still possible

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Soviet officials said yesterday that a superpower summit was still possible this year if the U.S. was ready to discuss its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). They said that message was given by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during Kremlin talks last Friday.

"It could still be pulled off this year if they really want it," said one official. "But it won't happen if they keep saying no, no, no to all our proposals to get things moving."

Gorbachev declined to set a date for his third meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. But he said he was ready to go to Washington, adding: "For the moment I am concerned about the possible results."

## DEMJANJUK TRIAL RESUMES AFTER TWO-MONTH BREAK

### Court rules testimony on KGB forgeries admissible

By ERNIE MEYER  
The Demjanjuk war crimes trial resumed after a two-month break yesterday before a half-empty courtroom. But there was immediate tension as the relevance of the defence witness's evidence was challenged by the prosecution.

"We oppose this witness," said state prosecutor Yona Blatman, pointing to Israeli KGB expert Avraham Shifrin in the witness stand. "He has not even been presented to the court," presiding Judge Dov Levin chided the over-zealous prosecutor.

Said defence counsel Yoram Sheftel: "The witness will tell from his personal experience about forgeries by the Russian KGB secret police."

Levin: "Will he relate to specific documents?"

Sheftel: "No, your honour, he's an expert on the subject in general. There is every indication that the Travniki identity card is a KGB forgery." (The authenticity of the ID card has been a crucial issue throughout the trial.)

Levin granted the recess, but in doing so warned Sheftel to ask the witness only relevant questions. "Remember, it's not the Soviet system or the KGB that is on trial."

After the recess Sheftel read out a list of reasons why he thought Shifrin's testimony was relevant. He made much of the point that the prosecution had also called several witnesses to supply background information.

"All that was relevant," replied Levin.



John Demjanjuk, left, consults with his lawyer Yoram Sheftel at the resumption of his trial in Jerusalem yesterday. (Tiktiner, Media)



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	26.10.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	4	13	25	Clear
BRUSSELS	4	14	27	Clear
CHICAGO	1	10	18	Cloudy
COLOGNE	1	10	18	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	11	20	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	12	21	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	10	18	Cloudy
HONG KONG	26	26	29	Clear
JERUSALEM	14	27	31	Clear
LONDON	13	15	19	Cloudy
LYON	1	10	18	Cloudy
MADRID	1	10	18	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	9	16	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	10	18	Cloudy
OSLO	1	10	18	Cloudy
PARIS	1	10	18	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	26	26	29	Clear
SAO PAULO	26	26	29	Clear
STOCKHOLM	1	10	18	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	14	17	Cloudy
TORONTO	1	10	18	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	10	18	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	10	18	Cloudy

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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### THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear to partly cloudy

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	42	12-19	21
Golan	40	10-21	24
Nahariya	79	10-25	27
Safed	52	11-17	20
Haifa Port	64	18-25	26
Tiberias	40	15-28	31
Nezareth	42	13-22	23
Afula	38	13-25	27
Shomron	42	15-21	22
Tel Aviv	45	17-25	27
B-G Airport	53	15-24	25
Jericho	52	15-28	30
Gaza	57	17-25	26
Beersheba	47	16-22	24
Eilat	32	16-28	30

### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

An 80th birthday party for former state comptroller, Dr. Yitzhak Nebezh, will be held at the Knesset's Chagall Hall today with the participation of President Herzog, Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and 300 other guests.

### In Memoriam

A memorial service was held yesterday for Zalman Shazar, Israel's third president, on Mt. Herzl in Jerusalem. President Herzog, members of the Shazar family and friends were among those honouring Shazar's memory.

## Louis Guttman dies at 71

Prof. Louis Guttman, one of Israel's leading social scientists, died in the U.S. on Sunday after a long struggle with cancer. He was the recipient of many awards, among them the Rothschild Prize in 1962 and the Israel Prize in 1978. A member of the faculty of the Hebrew University, his work was included in 1971 in a list of the 62 most important contributors to the social sciences since the beginning of the 20th century. He made original contributions to the development of research techniques in public opinion polling. In the 1960s, he was the major force behind conducting a scientifically based job evaluation and classification of the civil service as a basis for the reform of its grading system. He founded and for many years headed the Institute for Applied Social Research. Guttman was born in New York in 1916 and studied at the University of Minnesota. During World War II, he applied his expertise in mathematics as a member of a U.S. Army research team. In 1947, he came to this country, founded the institute and in 1955 joined the Hebrew University.

### Man, 88, killed by police van

**YAD BINYAMIN (Itim).** — An 88-year-old man, Kalman Schindler, of Beit Halkiya died after being hit last night by a police van on the road between Masmya and Nahshon. Schindler was walking along the road in dark-coloured clothing. The driver of the van immediately summoned an ambulance, but the paramedics failed to save Schindler's life.

**WANT TO CONTACT:**  
**Tamar Cohen M.S.W.**  
West Hartford, Connecticut.  
Call Connie Kaplan at  
Sheraton Plaza, Jerusalem  
Oct. 28 - Nov. 3, 1987.

### The Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry

cordially invites its activists to a

reception in honour of former Prisoner of Zion

Vladimir Slepak

to be held this afternoon  
Tuesday, October 27, 1987 at 3:15 p.m.

in the Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University, Jerusalem,  
Givat Ram campus.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

### Quick end to strike not expected

# Porat agrees to meet striking television and radio journalists

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

There was a minor breakthrough yesterday in the Broadcasting Authority strike, when IBA director-general Uri Porat acceded to the demand of Education Minister Yitzhak Navon and the Knesset Education Committee that he meet with the striking journalists and initiate negotiations to get them back to work.

Since the strike began, Porat consistently refused to meet with the strikers. After six hours of discussions the two sides were still deadlocked on the wage issues but some slight mutual accommodations were made in regard to dismissals and outside employment. The talks are scheduled to continue today. Strike Committee spokesman Zvi Goren, though more optimistic than at the beginning of the week, said he did not see a quick end to the strike.

Earlier in the day, Acting Communications Minister Gad Ya'acobi told journalists that the agreement he had made with Navon to facilitate Second Channel transmission over ITV's frequencies, was not intended as a weapon to break the strikers.

Ya'acobi reiterated an earlier undertaking he had given to the journalists' strike committee that the Second Channel would on no account

broadcast news or news features.

The dispute is not solely confined to the question of salaries and status. There is also a conflict between management and staff on moonlighting. Porat wants to know exactly what outside jobs IBA staffers are doing and how much they earn from this additional employment. The workers say that what they do in their own time is none of Porat's business, but he counters that management must be aware of possible conflicts of interest and of whether a moonlighter is making more money at another job than with the IBA.

The striking journalists, with the cooperation and participation of the Association of Israel Artists, are pooling their combined talents for a series of productions in kibbutzim, development town community centres, hotels, theatre halls and shopping malls. They already have close to 50 bookings and will receive between \$500 and \$700 for each joint performance. All the money will go into the journalists' strike fund, and will be allocated to strikers who have temporarily lost their main source of income.

Entitled *Live Channel*, the series of performances will begin this Friday night at Kibbutz Ein Hashofet.

## Peres worried about fate of Iranian Jews

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter

When the time and occasion are ripe, Israel will press for material restitution for Jewish property abandoned in Arab countries, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Peres told the Knesset yesterday.

Peres, speaking in a debate on the plight of Jews in these countries, said that since 1967, and in contrast to how neighbouring countries had behaved, Israel had given 100,000 permits for the reunification of Arab families within the administered territories, i.e. 100,000 Arabs had been admitted, or re-admitted to the territories since 1967.

The foreign minister expressed the gravest concern for the future of Jews still in Iran (some 28,000), for the 6,000 still in Syria and for those

in Yemen and certain other North African countries.

Iran's Jewish community should exploit the few remaining chances to leave, he urged.

The peace with Egypt, Peres said, had set a precedent for neighbourly Arab-Israeli relations. He also singled out for praise the efforts being made by the Moroccan ruler and his government to maintain good relations with former Moroccan Jews.

Many Israelis from Arab lands, said Peres, wanted to play a part in seeing the Middle East blessed with peace, rather than riven with strife.

The debate, initiated by Likud MK Eliyahu Ben-Eliezer, was timed to coincide with the opening in New York of the conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab countries.

## Body of missing reservist found

By JOEL GREENBERG

The body of Yoram Shpiegler, an IDF reservist who had been missing for 10 days, was found yesterday south of Eilat on the Dead Sea Coast. Shpiegler's body was found 20 kilometres south of the site where his car was discovered Saturday, military sources said.

IDF officers believe Shpiegler drowned after struggling out of his car when it was swept into Wadi Kelt during floods which recently hit the region. He was last seen on October 17 by two fellow reservists who rode with him in his car from his base. When he dropped them off, he told them he was continuing on to Jericho to repair the vehicle.

The car was found Saturday north of Eilat, and Shpiegler's body was discovered just south of Nahal Kidron.

OC Central Command Amram Mitzna thanked infantry units, navy frogmen and air patrols who participated in the search.



A Palestinian woman argues with Israeli soldiers yesterday in the Dehaishe refugee camp after a curfew was put on the camp. (AFP)

### DEHAISHE

(Continued from Page One)

strative detention, over the past three months.

The IDF West Bank commander said the operation had been prompted by several consecutive nights of "massive disturbances and riots" at the camp earlier this month, after a long period of quiet. He said the disturbances included intensive stone-throwing at Israeli cars on the Jerusalem-Hebron highway, in which four passengers were injured. He said that one night stones were

thrown simultaneously from several locations, and that there had been a "drastic increase" in incidents recently.

"We decided to arrest those rioters and inciters and restore law and order along the highway," he said. "Militarily, it was a success."

A similar sweep was carried out several months ago at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus.

### BANK SHARE

(Continued from Page One)

tion by European central banks. The Bank of England had earlier been reported to be buying dollars against sterling. But dealers said this may have been designed more to hold sterling back than to bolster the dollar.

European currency analysts agree the dollar is going to drop this week, but they are uncertain about what monetary authorities are likely to do. So far Germany, which holds large amounts of dollars, is staunchly opposed to a proposed devaluation of the American currency. West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said yesterday that countries with deficits would not benefit from a further depreciation of their currencies. He did not refer specifically to the dollar, but it was clear he was hinting at the American currency.



Farmers make themselves comfortable during their sit-in in front of the Knesset yesterday. (Dan Landau)

## Sit-down by farmers until they get promised funds

### KNESSET ROUNDUP

By ASHER WALLFISH and DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Staff

Representatives of farming organizations from the kibbutz, moshav and private sectors who found that their periodic pilgrimages to the Knesset last year availed them little, decided yesterday to camp out indefinitely on the green opposite the Knesset gates.

The sit-down strikers said they would stay till the Treasury transferred the promised funds to reschedule their accumulated debts.

With a view to a long sojourn, they fixed up a comfortable campsite with tents, electricity, water, toilets and garbage disposal. To make sure they get their message over, they installed a public address system too.

The first group of visitors — all from the Alignment Knesset faction — included Jacques Amir, who called for the faction to paralyze the Finance Committee till the money was paid as promised.

The sit-down strikers were encouraged by the appearance of the president of the right-wing Farmers' Association, Elihu Izakson, who declared: "The campaign of farmers' interests is not a class struggle, it is a political and economic struggle."

While this was going on, a delegation of strikers from the Carasso textile plant in Petah Tikva appeared from their pitch elsewhere on Knesset Hill. After complaining that their cause had not been sponsored by the Alignment faction, the textile workers declared their solidarity with the farmers.

**With God's help**  
The National Religious Party

Knesset faction got onto its hind legs yesterday in protest against the limitations on the use of the Hebrew term *Be'ezrat Hashem* (with God's help) on letters and documents sent by observant IDF officers, announced by Defence Minister Rabin at Sunday's cabinet session.

If the IDF does not abolish these restrictions, the NRP decided, it will demand a discussion and a vote in the cabinet on the issue.

### Pardon the victims

The flood of presidential pardons mooted for the 40th anniversary of the State prompted Likud MK Uriel Lynn to write to President Herzog and Justice Minister Avraham Shariar and protest that the welfare of the victims of crime was the last factor being taken into account.

Lynn wrote that past presidential pardons were taken by the criminals as a signal to resume their nefarious practices, and not to turn over a new leaf. He wrote that the government should show some concern for those who had suffered from rape, sexual abuse, burglary, assault, and the drug trade.

### Delinquent police

Delinquent policemen don't have things so easy any more, police inspector-general David Krans told the Knesset State Control Committee yesterday.

Following the State Comptroller's observation in his last annual report that hundreds of files opened against delinquent policemen were gathering dust, Krans reported that he had added staff to the internal investigations unit, and got rid of the backlog, which used to last for months.

## Flour-based foodstuffs dearer today

The price of pasta and other flour-based foodstuffs goes up today, following a 12 per cent increase in the cost of wheat flour, the Industry and Trade Ministry announced yesterday.

subsidized bread, standard and white, will not be affected by the increase because of the government's agreement with the Histadrut to keep prices stable in 1987. Instead, the government will increase its subsidy for this product.

## Nurses cancel plans for hospital sanctions

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

The hospital nurses last night backed down from threats to institute unilaterally a 36-hour work week and thereby reduce the number of nurses on the job by 25 per cent. The breakthrough was the result of nearly 24 hours of negotiations with government and Kupat Holim Clalit officials in Tel Aviv during the past two days.

The nurses said they had reached an "understanding" with their employers on a number of issues. They hoped solutions would be found to remaining issues during talks in the permanent government "follow-up" committee charged with finding a solution to their problems. The nurses refused to give any more details, except to say that they had ditched their plans for sanctions in all the country's hospitals this week.

But the Kupat Holim Clalit doctors will hold a press conference in Tel Aviv today in which they are expected to announce an intensification of sanctions.

Yesterday, Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva operated on a Sabbath schedule, and 93 of 97 operations were cancelled. In Carmel Hospital in Haifa, 32 operations were cancelled, and only emergency surgery was performed.

Today, sanctions are to hit Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot and Ben Levinstein in Ra'anana. The doctors, who have picked two or three different Kupat Holim hospitals for sanctions during the past few weeks, are demanding "reasonable compensation" for working second shifts in operating rooms and clinics. They say they have the "distinct feeling" that they are being ignored by the health fund management.

## Reservist goes berserk, goes on shooting spree

By JONATHAN KARP

**TEL AVIV.** — A reserve soldier with an army-issued Galil rifle went berserk yesterday afternoon, firing random shots from a window of his Lod apartment. The man, Baruch Ashtmoker, 30, was apparently distressed about being fired from his job recently, police said.

No one was injured in the incident, which lasted about 30 minutes. Lod police chief Mordechai Nahmani said. Most of the shots were fired into the air, but given the man's mental state and the fact that a large crowd gathered following the initial shots, there could have been many injuries, Nahmani said.

Responding to a call at around 1 p.m., police found Ashtmoker locked in his first-floor apartment at 54 Rehov Eshkol. They immediately closed off the building and the street and began negotiating with him, Nahmani said.

While trying to reason with him, the police learned that Ashtmoker's two children, aged four and seven, were with him in the apartment. Af-

ter his wife arrived on the scene, the older child managed to unlock the door, police said. The police then charged into the apartment and arrested the gunman.

On Sunday evening the owner of a Tel Aviv clothing store across the street from the central bus station was shot dead, apparently as a result of a business dispute.

Avraham Samargandi, 54, of Givatayim, was shot several times, with the bullets entering his left eye, forehead, neck and stomach. An eyewitness saw the gunman enter the store at 6 Rehov Solomon at about 5 p.m., approach Samargandi and say, "You son of a bitch, I'm going to kill you."

Within hours of the murder, a Tel Aviv man, 40, turned himself into the police, a spokeswoman said.

Samargandi, married with six children, owned several shops in the area and was referred to as "king of the street," merchants said last night. The dispute is believed to have been over sales territory around the central bus station, police said.

## Driving examiners hit the road to offset striking instructors

By JONATHAN KARP

**TEL AVIV.** — The Transport Ministry is to mobilize its full complement of driving examiners today to help eliminate the long lines in the licensing bureaus which are still giving tests, a ministry official announced yesterday.

About 20 examiners from the sanctions-ridden Tel Aviv area are to be sent to Jerusalem, Ashkelon and Ashdod, according to Rafi Ben-Hur, head of the ministry's licensing department. "We still have a little more ammunition to fire," he said, referring to the ministry's battle against striking driving instructors.

The situation improved somewhat yesterday after all but three of the country's licensing bureaus were closed for driving tests on Sunday. Ben-Hur said that testing proceeded as usual in Jerusalem, Ashkelon, Beit She'an, Afula and Kiryat Shmona, adding that about 15 examiners from the Haifa area assisted other centres in the north.

"I believe that the teachers are weakening and that everything will return to normal in a few days," he said. But Avraham Alhadi, chairman of the Organization of Israeli Driving School Teachers, said that they would continue the sanctions to call attention to their demands. The dispute between the ministry

and the instructors simmered for several months before coming to a boil three weeks ago, when the instructors, mainly in the Tel Aviv area, initiated sanctions that have thus far deprived an estimated 2,000 students of the opportunity to take their driving tests.

Both parties have denied all responsibility, giving completely different reasons for the disruptions. Ben-Hur argued that the issue was money: the instructors opposed the ministry's move two months ago which lowered the cost of "renting" the car for the test from NIS 69, the equivalent of three driving lessons, to NIS 23, the price of one lesson.

"We thought the cost was too high," Ben-Hur said. "If teachers passed 10 students a month through the driving test, they would earn \$420 for doing nothing."

Alhadi said that yesterday's sanctions had nothing to do with money. They were intended to protest against the Transport Ministry's neglect of the licensing department and to appeal for more examiners to shorten the unbearably long lines.

"If the Transport Ministry promises each student a test within two to three weeks [of his application], we will help out as examiners at no charge," Alhadi said, repeating an offer he made three weeks ago.

### Human bones found

**RAMAT GAN (Itim).** — The bones of two people were uncovered yesterday by a tractor driver working on Rehov Hatzela in Ramat Gan. A pathologist summoned to the site said they had died more than 20 years ago.

**TALE**—Israeli poet Ya'acov Orland is to write a book on his life in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv. The 73-year-old poet and playwright has received a NISS,000 grant to cover one-third of the projected cost of the book from Haifa municipality.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

## ELISHEVA PELED

The funeral will leave the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Daphna St., Tel Aviv at 1:45 p.m., today, Tuesday, October 27, 1987, for the Hadarom Cemetery, Holori-Bat Yam border. Transport will be available for mourners. Shiva at Beit Zeitner, 25 Keren Hayesod St., Ramat Hasharon.

The bereaved:  
Husband: Yoseph Peled-Pollak  
Son and daughter-in-law:  
Michael and Michal Zeitner  
Daughter and son-in-law:  
Ariella and Michael Gonen  
Grandchildren:  
Yuval, Oren, Tomer, Ehud, Hadar

We deeply mourn the passing in the U.S. of

## Prof. LOUIS GUTTMAN

one of the founders of Nayot and head of our Cooperative during the crucial first years and extend our heartfelt sympathy to Ruth and the children.

May the continued development of our neighbourhood be a monument to his memory.  
The Va'ad and neighbours of Nayot

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our beloved

## BECKY MICHELS

we shall unveil the tombstone at 3:30 p.m., Thursday, October 29, 1987, at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Meeting at the cemetery gates.

Our grateful thanks to all who expressed condolences both in person and in writing.

The family

## ELIYAHU LOUIS GUTTMAN

died on October 25, 1987  
in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Funeral services will be announced upon return of wife and children from abroad.



## Arabs discuss defence against Iran attacks

KUWAIT (AP). — Two senior Iraqi leaders met with Kuwaiti officials yesterday to discuss coordinating Arab states' defences against Iran following three Iranian missile attacks on Kuwait in the last 11 days.

State-run Kuwait Radio said Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz spent several hours discussing Teheran's "repeated aggression" against Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with the Kuwaitis. But it did not elaborate.

Officials in London confirmed that Kuwait has registered two of its smaller state-owned tankers to fly the British flag, and is in the process of registering a third.

In Kuwait, a prominent Palestinian guerrilla leader pledged yesterday that Palestinians would fight alongside Kuwait to help Gulf Arab states deter Iranian "aggression."

Before the Iraqis flew back to Baghdad after their lightning visit, Ramadan was quoted as saying Kuwait and Iraq must coordinate their policies to confront the dangers "facing Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia."

Iran has fired three missiles into Kuwait oil installations since Octo-

ber 15. Kuwaiti newspapers have also blamed Iran for Saturday's bombing of the downtown agency of Pan American World Airways.

Teheran accuses Kuwait, Iraq's southern neighbour, of backing Baghdad in the 7-year-old Gulf war and has threatened to go on attacking Kuwaiti installations until it adopts a neutral stance.

The Iraqis have also broadcast a barrage of bitter condemnations of Saudi Arabia following riots in the holy city of Mecca July 31 in which hundreds of Iranian pilgrims were killed.

The Iraqis' visit followed a meeting in Riyadh of foreign ministers of the Saudi-led Gulf Cooperation Council, during which member states closed ranks with Kuwait against Iran after the attacks in which Chinese-made Silkworm missiles were used.

The GCC groups Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman in a security and economic alliance.

Arab leaders met November 8 in Amman to discuss the Gulf war and possible action to be taken against Iran if it continues to ignore a UN cease-fire resolution.

## Peking ignores U.S., sells Silkworms to Iran

WASHINGTON (AP). — China has sold 96 anti-ship Silkworm missiles to Iran under a \$1 billion-a-year programme and has continued weapons deliveries despite U.S. pressure to stop, U.S. officials have said.

The officials said intelligence from satellites and other sources shows that Chinese ships continued to deliver weapons, possibly more Silkworms, to the Iranian port of Chah Bahar outside the Gulf.

The Reagan administration has reacted angrily to the sales and announced last week, after alleged Iranian Silkworm attacks on Kuwait and a U.S.-flagged Kuwait oil tanker, that it would not sell China items with military uses.

The U.S. has reflagged 11 Kuwaiti tankers and has offered them naval escort since late July. Iran has repeatedly accused Kuwait of siding with Iraq in their seven-year Gulf conflict.

The U.S. wants the UN Security Council to approve a resolution ban-

ning weapons sales to Iran, but China and the Soviet Union seem lukewarm toward the idea. "Neither has been enthusiastic, to say the least," an official said. Another official said that Secretary of State George Shultz questioned Chinese officials on the sales to Peking last February, "but they looked us straight in the eye and denied that they were selling arms to Iran."

China replaced North Korea as Iran's top weapons supplier in 1986, when its sales to Iran went up to \$1 billion, almost half the estimated \$2.1 billion Iran spent in weapons. According to U.S. intelligence estimates, those figures are not supposed to change in 1987.

Last Thursday, the Reagan administration announced it would end a 10-year-old relaxation of regulations in sales to China. The new restrictions will cover future sales of computers and advanced electronic equipment. The officials said China sells Iran weapons not for ideological reasons but for foreign currency.

## Kirkpatrick won't seek nomination

WASHINGTON. — (AP). — Jeane Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. ambassador to the UN, has said she would not seek the Republican nomination for president in 1988.

In a statement released by her spokesman, David Carmen, Kirkpatrick said: "I've carefully considered this issue and firmly decided for personal and political reasons not to seek the Republican nomination. Naturally, I'm grateful for the confidence of those who urged me to become a candidate."

Carmen said Kirkpatrick made the decision after discussing a possible bid with family, friends and advisers at her home in Bethesda, Maryland.

Kirkpatrick based her decision on a "multitude of reasons, personal

and political," Carmen said. "I think the lateness of the date precluded a practical run at this point."

Carmen said that financial concerns were not a factor in the decision, since the campaign believed it could immediately raise about \$3 million — enough, he said, "to make a credible national bid." It was widely assumed that her candidacy would be a blow to the hopes of Congressman Jack Kemp of New York, who is trying to unite conservatives behind his bid.

Kemp, who called Kirkpatrick a "dominant force in American foreign policy," said she would continue to have an influence in government despite her choice not to enter the campaign.



Six-year-olds Charlotte Ory and Robin Dennis jump for joy in London yesterday after hearing that they had won the Bisto kids (created in 1919 by illustrator Will Owen) look-alike competition worth over £1,000 and the chance to raise £50,000 for children's charities. (Reuters)

## After Jaffna, most Tigers still remain at large

COLOMBO (Reuters). — Indian troops in Jaffna city may complete their capture of the guerrilla stronghold at any moment, but the rebels will fight on elsewhere as long as their leaders remain at large, Sri Lankan military analysts said.

The Tamil separatist fighters, battling to set up an independent state, are expected to regroup outside the city and launch a hit-and-run war, they said yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Depinder Singh, overall commander of Indian troops in Sri Lanka, said most of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fighters had escaped with their weapons in the final days of the 17-day battle.

"It is my wish that 1,000 to 1,200 got out of Jaffna," he told a news briefing on Sunday near Jaffna city.

National security minister Lalith Athulathumudali said in an interview at the weekend: "At the moment, the two groups are fighting face to face, and in such a fight the one with the greater firepower and numbers is going to make gains."

"But the problem will become difficult, and different, as soon as the weaker group gets back to hit-and-run tactics."

"Then you will have the classic position of an organized force having to fight a (guerrilla) group who operate on entirely different principles."

There are an estimated 20,000 Indian troops deployed in the north and east of Sri Lanka. They are enforcing a peace pact signed by Colombo and New Delhi in July aimed at ending the four-year-old Tamil rebellion.

The most powerful rebel group,

the Tigers, reluctantly accepted the accord at first but later repudiated it, incurring New Delhi's wrath and sparking the October 10 Indian offensive to disarm the Tigers.

The Indians have deployed 8,000 of their troops in the battle for Jaffna, defended by an estimated 2,500 rebels.

Singh said 162 Indian soldiers had been killed, 578 wounded and 38 were missing in action.

An Indian diplomat in Colombo said more than 600 rebels had been killed and nearly 300 captured.

The deputy Tiger leader, Mahataya, told a Sri Lankan journalist last week they had a four-phase strategy to counter the Indians — first, face-to-face fighting; second, allow the Indians to advance and attack them from the rear; third, assaults with suicide squads; and lastly, go underground and fight a guerrilla war.

The Indians admit the Tigers have put up stiff resistance in house-to-house fighting in Jaffna's narrow streets and have also attacked advancing Indian columns from the rear.

Athulathumudali said the present situation could change if Tiger leader Velupillai Prabhakaran and seven of his senior leaders were arrested. "At the moment, that does not appear to me to be a probability," he said.

President Junius Jayewardene has said an amnesty offered to militants who surrender arms under the peace accord does not now apply to Prabhakaran and the others.

Jayewardene has offered a reward of one million rupees (\$33,000) for information leading to Prabhakaran's capture.

## Charles and Di - a new bust-up

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON. — The much-heralded reunion of Prince Charles and Princess Diana — who had not spent a night under the same roof for six weeks — has ended after just 20 hours.

The royal couple were united at their Gloucester country home on Saturday night, but a grim-faced Diana left Charles and sped off for London just 20 hours later, and spent yesterday at Kensington Palace.

The abruptly-terminated reunion has led to a new spate of headlines concerning the royal marriage, following a public row last week when Diana accused Charles of making their marriage look ridiculous by choosing to spend weeks in a solitary Scottish retreat while Diana looked after the princes William and Harry in London.

Charles, 39, and Diana, 28, married for six years, were once regard-

ed in Britain as the perfect couple, but reports in recent weeks suggest that they now have little in common, and that the cerebral, responsible Charles is growing increasingly impatient with his chatty, giggly wife.

The queen, who must sooner or later abdicate in favour of Charles, is said to be concerned not only by the reports of a rift, but also by Charles' apparent neglect of the Prince's Trust charity, which is said to have squandered hundreds of thousands of pounds through inept administration.

A recent poll on the popularity of the Royal Family shows that 63 per cent believe Britain would be worse off without them, a fall of 10 per cent since February. There was a similar drop, too, in the percentage of those believing that royalty made for a more politically stable country.

Diana and Charles have been media favourites from the first day the press got wind of their budding romance, and headlines over the years

have speculated wildly about all manner of problems between them.

This time, however, there seems to be more substance to the reports of marital strain. It is pointed out, for example, that the couple's extended separation was not necessitated by their individual royal duties. They simply chose to avoid each other's company for six full weeks, apart from a six-hour joint visit to flood victims in Wales, a visit arranged not at their instigation, but at the Queen Mother's.

And Diana's early return to London on Sunday night was also unwarranted. The couple had no royal engagements until today, and it was expected that they would take the opportunity to spend a couple of days alone together.

Usually Diana is in London on Monday mornings, to help her sons prepare for school, but it is half term this week, and there was no other known reason for her to return.

## Peking's Great Hall opens to foreigners

By STEPHEN NISBET  
PEKING (Reuters). — The Great Hall of the People opened to the outside world yesterday, and foreign tourists flocked into the vast building where the Chinese Communist Party is holding its national congress.

Taking their lead from acting party secretary Zhao Ziyang's call on Sunday to encourage business with foreigners, the authorities ushered in groups of awed and excited tourists from abroad while a few ordinary Pekingers were kept at bay behind a rope barrier.

After its most public opening ever, China's Communist Party moved behind closed doors yesterday to chart the country's future.

Television cameras and Western

reporters were allowed to witness the opening session.

Around 2,000 delegates broke up into 33 groups yesterday to discuss Zhao's 59-page report, which said that China should accelerate economic reforms, embark on a radical political restructuring and promote younger leaders. Usually, the building is off-limits to tourists when such high-level meetings are in session.

"This is costing us one dollar a head in foreign exchange," said a Hong Kong tour guide as he led his group up a sweeping staircase to the hall's pillared entrance.

"It's huge... it's just immense," were some of the comments from visitors seeing for the first time one of the gigantic buildings around Tiananmen Square. Their guide waved a yellow flag so they would

not get lost in the high-ceilinged corridors where everything is on the grand scale.

Uniformed hall attendants shooed away foreign journalists who tried to speak to the tourists while they were inside the hall.

Outside in the streets and alleys, most local residents seemed more preoccupied with everyday pursuits than with the big debates said to be in progress nearby.

An old woman shuffling along on a tiny feet were bound stopped with half a dozen neighbours to watch two young men unloading cement.

Such a spectacle can fill half a morning for people who have not fully caught up with the congress's message about the need for dynamism, streamlining and efficiency.

## Regime gains as Seoul opposition splits

SEOUL (Reuters). — South Korea's opposition leaders will formally split to run against each other for president, their aides said yesterday — a move that analysts say could hand victory to the government candidate.

The aides said that Kim Dae Jung would form a new political party next month to stand for president against his rival Kim Young Sam.

They said Kim Dae Jung, 63, a former presidential candidate, was expected to announce the decision tomorrow.

"With the failure of all efforts to agree on one opposition candidate, we have decided that a new party was the best alternative," an aide to Kim Dae Jung told reporters.

Kim Dae Jung has been feuding with Kim Young Sam, head of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), over who should stand for the RDP in December's presidential election, the first free and direct one in 16 years.

Political analysts and many opposition politicians say a split in the opposition vote will ensure victory

for ex-general Roh Tae Woo, President Chun Doo Hwan's hand-picked successor.

Chun is due to step down when his seven-year mandate, given by a 5,000-member electoral college, ends next February.

South Koreans will vote today in a referendum on a new Democratic Draft Constitution. The charter was approved by Parliament on October 12 in a rare bipartisan accord and provides for the direct presidential poll and other reforms.

## Filipino rebels hit major bridges

MANILA (AP). — Communist rebels dynamited three major bridges in the southern Philippines, and government troops killed five guerrillas in a clash north of the capital, military officials said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the U.S. embassy announced that Michael Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs and a former ambassador to Manila, arrived Sunday night for four days of meetings.

The embassy said Armacost's Manila visit was the first leg of a tour that would also take him to South Korea, Japan, China, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

In Bulacan Province, 32 km. north of Manila, five new People's Army guerrillas were killed and a soldier wounded during a clash Sunday near the town of Angat, military officials said.

## Egypt gets Hawkeyes

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt's armed forces yesterday received three new U.S. Hawkeye surveillance aircraft, the last of a fleet of five.

The first two E-2C planes, a less sophisticated version of the airborne advance warning systems aircraft (A-10s), were received last February. Air force commander Ala'a Barakat told newsmen the E-2Cs would cut down on the use of ground radar and interceptors and provide a strong backup for the armed forces on land and at sea. Similar planes are in service with the Israel Air Force.

## Zealots crash party

EL MINYA, Egypt (Reuters). — Moslem fundamentalists broke up a wedding party at an officers' club in this southern Nile-side town, police sources said yesterday.

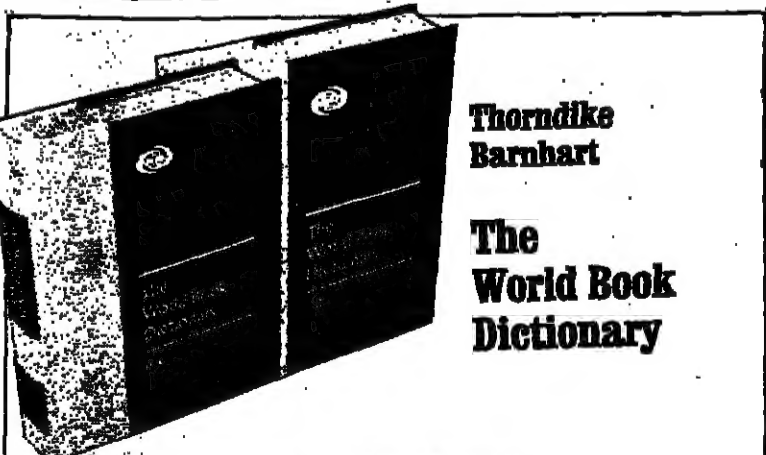
## \$7m. marijuana haul

BANGKOK (Reuters). — Customs officials at Bangkok Airport seized 700 kg. of Africa-bound marijuana this past weekend in their biggest-ever drug haul, a customs officer said yesterday.

He said that the confiscated drugs had an estimated street value of almost \$7 million. The officer said the marijuana was found on Sunday in boxes labelled "ceramic ware" addressed to Sierra Leone.

## Human rights man slain

SAN SALVADOR (AP). — Gunmen shot and killed the president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission as he was leaving his home here early yesterday, witnesses said. He was the second commission head to be murdered in four years. Herber Anaya Sanabria, 33, was shot at point-blank range by two unidentified gunmen.



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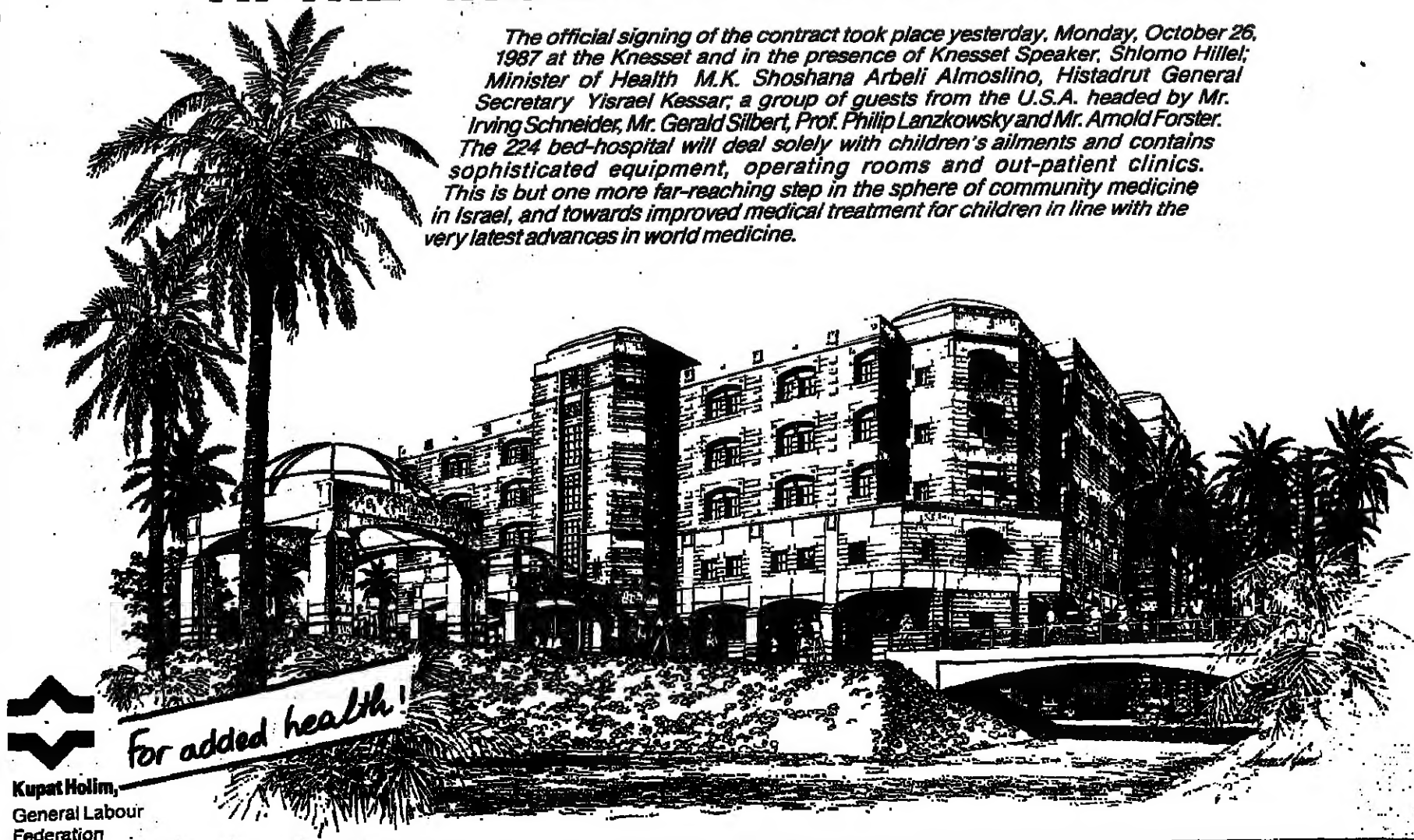
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## KUPAT HOLIM HAKLALIT

is proud to announce the conclusion of a contract for establishment of a

## CENTRAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AT THE 'BEILINSON' MEDICAL CENTRE.

The official signing of the contract took place yesterday, Monday, October 26, 1987 at the Knesset and in the presence of Knesset Speaker, Shlomo Hillel; Minister of Health M.K. Shoshana Arbeli Almosino, Histadrut General Secretary Yisrael Kassar; a group of guests from the U.S.A. headed by Mr. Irving Schneider, Mr. Gerald Silbert, Prof. Philip Lanzkowsky and Mr. Arnold Forster. The 224 bed-hospital will deal solely with children's ailments and contains sophisticated equipment, operating rooms and out-patient clinics. This is but one more far-reaching step in the sphere of community medicine in Israel, and towards improved medical treatment for children in line with the very latest advances in world medicine.



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## 40% would reduce rights of Arabs, yeshiva students

## Youth unwilling to 'pay the price' for democracy, survey reveals

By ANDY COURT

More than 40 per cent of Israeli teenagers surveyed this year wanted to reduce the rights of Israeli Arabs and yeshiva students, according to a Dahaf poll released this week.

The survey, commissioned by the Van Leer Institute, sought to measure the changes in young people's attitudes towards democracy in the past three years. It revealed that Israeli teenagers place a higher value on democracy in theory than they did three years ago. But they are still unwilling to "pay the price" when it comes to supporting democracy in practice, according to Dahaf pollster Mina Zemach.

Zemach's colleagues interviewed 612 Jewish Israelis, aged 15 to 18, representing the country's various socio-economic groups.

## Peres shocked

By JEFF BLACK

Foreign Minister Peres said yesterday he was shocked by the results of the survey which found that more than 40 per cent of the country's youth are in favour of limiting civil rights for Israeli Arabs.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the opening of the academic year at the Hadassah Community College in Jerusalem, Peres said it was hard to believe that Jews could think in such terms. He noted that the Van Leer Institute-sponsored research only questioned 612 Jewish 15- to 18-year-olds, and said that if the findings were truly representative, then the country's educational network had to place more emphasis on the traditional Jewish values of respect for "the stranger within our midst."

They found that 43 per cent of those interviewed favoured reducing the rights of yeshiva students, a 2 per cent increase over 1984. The percentage of youths who wanted to reduce the rights of Israeli Arabs went down — from 47 per cent to 42 per cent.

The students probably singled out yeshiva students and Israeli Arabs because many members of these two groups do not serve in the army, Zemach said.

This theory is borne out in another question in which students singled out Israeli Arabs and ultra-Orthodox Jews as two groups particularly unworthy of respect.

Forty-eight per cent of those questioned expressed "reservations" about Israeli Arabs; 43 per cent felt similarly about ultra-Orthodox Jews. The next closest group was Egyptian citizens, with 24 per cent.

"Reservations" might mean granting such groups less right to speak than others, or attributing less importance to what they said, the survey

explained.

The two groups deemed most worthy of "more respect" were combat soldiers and army officers.

The students also placed a much higher priority on democracy for Jews than for Arabs and even less for Arabs living in the territories. Support for Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party went down compared to three years ago, but support for Kach positions did not, Zemach said.

The survey also reveals that 39 per cent of teenagers said they had either little or no confidence in journalists. Other least-trusted elements of society were businessmen, Knesset members and political parties. The students had the most confidence in the IDF, the law courts and doctors.

David Rudge adds from Shfar'am:

Israeli Arab leaders yesterday charged that government policies were responsible for the anti-Arab sentiments of young Jews.

They said the survey on democracy and Jewish-Arab relations should signal a warning to the country's leaders.

Moderate Arabs warned that the extremist views expressed by the high school pupils in the survey would only strengthen the opinions of extremists among the Arabs in Israel and surrounding countries.

"The poll points to a lack of ethics on the part of young Jews as a result of the continuing occupation of the territories," said Ahmed Abu Asba, head of Jat local council in the Galilee. He maintained that the attitude of the Jewish teenagers had been exacerbated by inflammatory statements of government figures such as Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Knesset members Rafael Eitan and Michael Dekel.

"The problem is that the leadership in general has not come out against such comments," said Asba, who is a member of the Mapam Party.

Another moderate, Dr. Majid el Haj, head of the Arab local councils follow-up committee on Arab education, said the heart of the problem lay in the education system itself which did not stress Arab culture and traditions, despite the fact that Arabs comprised 17 per cent of the population in Israel.

He maintained that recent attempts to introduce such subjects in schools, and meetings between Arab and Jewish schoolchildren aimed at encouraging greater understanding, had failed to bridge the gap.

"As a result of their education, which stresses nationalist values, Jewish students are open to the views of the extremists, without any semblance of balance," said El Haj.

"They see Arabs as stereotypes; the hostile minority. This is a dangerous development. I only hope that the Education Ministry and government leaders will respond to this phenomenon in the appropriate way," he said.

## SLA's pullout restores life in 'ghost village'

By DAVID RUDGE

ROSH HANIKRA. — The Amal Shi'ite organization has stamped its authority over the former South Lebanese "ghost village" of Yatar, which is coming back to life following the withdrawal of South Lebanese Army troops from two controversial hilltop positions overlooking the settlement, according to sources in the region.

Amal militiamen reportedly arrested six troublemakers in the village last week and confiscated a variety of arms, including Katyusha rockets and launchers and Kalashnikov rifles.

The sweep of the settlement, which led to the arrests, was carried out after a local Shi'ite man, belonging to a rival organization, shot and wounded Amal's regional security chief Abu Fadl.

The sources said Fadl and other regional Amal leaders had been sent to Yatar to advise the residents to maintain peace and quiet in the region.

Those arrested were reported to be Shi'ites, but affiliated to left-wing Lebanese and Palestinian organiza-

tions.

Amal leaders warned they would not tolerate defiance of any kind. They urged residents of the region, which includes the villages of Kafra and Haris, to resume their normal lives and cooperate with Unifil, whose troops have occupied one of the positions vacated by the SLA. The other stronghold, which is reportedly surrounded by mines, has been left abandoned.

In an earlier statement, Amal said it supported Shi'ite resistance (to the security zone). The organization stressed, however, that resistance operations should take the form of roadside bomb and mine attacks (against SLA and IDF targets in the zone), and not the firing of Katyusha rockets from "liberated" areas.

The statement, which received widespread coverage in the Lebanese media, said Amal would work towards preserving calm and prevent outsiders from stirring up trouble. It also called on local villagers to refrain from wearing uniforms and carrying weapons.

Various organizations, including Amal's Shi'ite rival, the Iranian-

backed Hizbullah, have tried to take credit for the pullout of SLA troops from the hilltop strongholds overlooking Yatar and Haris.

Amal, however, which has the largest grassroots following in South Lebanon, has thrown its weight behind the UN peacekeeping force.

Daoud Daoud, former Amal leader of South Lebanon and now a senior member of the movement's national executive council, was quoted in the *an-Nahar* international weekly as saying that the SLA's withdrawal was a gesture to Unifil.

The pullout was ordered by SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad in the wake of the killing three weeks ago of a Unifil Nepalese soldier.

Lahad maintained at the time that the withdrawal was a "goodwill gesture" to the residents and former inhabitants of Yatar and Kafra, many of whom abandoned their homes because of fighting in the region.

He warned, however, that the SLA would reoccupy the strongholds if there was a renewal of terrorist activities.

Amal's support for Unifil, the ar-

rest of troublemakers and its instructions to the local population to keep the peace, seem designed to try to prevent any further outbreaks.

The sources in South Lebanon said more than 2,000 people had returned to Yatar and Kafra since the SLA withdrawal on October 14. Shops had been reopened and people were rebuilding and refurbishing their homes.

Unifil spokesman Timor Goksel said that since the pullout of the SLA there had been no reports of firing incidents at or close to Unifil positions, compared to an average of two a day previously.

"We are greatly relieved that these incidents have stopped completely and that the general tension in the region has eased considerably," he said.

Militiamen who had been involved in attacks on the stronghold continued to try to reach the site, out of curiosity and for propaganda purposes, despite warnings of mines in the area. One person had already been killed and 14 wounded, said Goksel.



Foreign Minister Peres examines an electro-optical device during his visit to the Hadassah Community College which began its new school year yesterday. Looking on is Naftali Eisenberg, head of the electro-optical department. (Avi Hayon)

## Dental implants to be available

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The dental schools at the Hebrew and Tel Aviv Universities will, over the next few months, be opening clinics to provide dental implants to toothless patients at cost.

The equipment will be donated by Dr. Gerald Niznick of Los Angeles, founder of the Core-Vent Corporation and inventor of the Core-Vent system of dental implants.

The system, like others developed in recent years, is based on the bonding of bone to an implant (cylindrical screw) made of titanium or a titanium alloy. Niznick has developed a variety of implant designs to meet the needs of patients with different jaw structures and esthetic preferences.

He has also trained private den-

tists in his system, most recently in a course which the two dental schools joined forces to offer to 170 Israeli dentists.

Niznick says his system not only provides more comfortable dentures for the completely toothless, but can also offer better bridgework or replacement of individual teeth. In the private sector, an implant costs about the same as a crown.

## Corfu to Finland

Transport Minister Haim Corfu left for Finland yesterday on a four-day official visit during which he is to discuss matters of mutual interest with his Finnish counterpart. Corfu told a press conference at Ben-Gurion Airport that he hopes the two countries will soon sign an aviation agreement. (Itim)



Architect drawing of the Children's Medical Centre of Israel.

## 'New concept of medicine for Israel'

## \$50 million children's hospital to open in Petah Tikva in 1991

By JUDY SIEGEL

Israel's first children's hospital, the only one in the region between Bangkok, Athens and South Africa, is due to open in Petah Tikva in 1991. It will provide specialized treatment not only for Israeli youngsters, but also for those from neighbouring Arab countries and more distant lands.

A signing ceremony, held yesterday in the Chagall Hall of the Knesset in Jerusalem, was attended by some 300 dignitaries from Israel and abroad. Building is to begin next spring.

Called the Children's Medical Centre of Israel, it will cost an estimated \$50 million and provide highly sophisticated, inter-disciplinary care for children through the age of 18.

The idea was initiated by Irving Schneider of New York, who will personally provide a substantial proportion of the money and who has committed himself to help raise the rest.

The 224-bed hospital, to be built on the grounds of Beilinson Hospital, will be run by Kupat Holim Clalit, which has been the main provider of "private medicine" will be allowed. Members of all health funds will be

treated at the facility, which will also conduct research and, through Tel Aviv University's Sackler Medical School, will teach inter-disciplinary pediatric medicine.

"It will not be just another building; it will be a new concept of medicine for Israel," said Prof. Philip Lankowsky, a world-famous pediatric hematologist and oncologist, who heads the Schneider Children's Medical Centre on Long Island in New York. That institution will serve as the model for the Israeli hospital. It will provide a special environment aimed at reducing the fears of young patients, and will also concentrate experts from a wide variety of fields in one place.

Schneider told reporters he believes that Israeli pediatricians who have emigrated will be attracted back home to work and conduct research at the facility. He intends to establish an international endowment fund to promote research and support medical fellowships once the hospital starts operating.

Doron told reporters that while Israel's public health system had reduced infant mortality to a very low rate, it had also turned many of its pediatric hospital beds into day hospital beds. In the past decade, Kupat Holim Clalit had cut its beds in

children's wards by 18 per cent and increased day beds, thus allowing youngsters to be treated on an ambulatory basis and to spend the night at home.

Doron said that the new medical centre would not lead to the closing of existing pediatric departments in other hospitals. As a "tertiary care" facility, it would concentrate on dealing with the most serious and complicated cases.

The children's hospital will contain in-patient and out-patient units and departments of pediatric medicine, surgery, intensive care and day care. Every specialty from pediatric psychiatry to AIDS and neo-natal problems will be offered.

There will be boarding facilities to enable parents to provide emotional and moral support to their children at all times. The design of the centre will allow the youngsters to amuse, feed and groom themselves, thus maintaining their independence and self-esteem. It has been designed by an architect from the U.S., where there are now 50 such specialized children's hospitals.

Yesterday's ceremony was attended by three former health ministers, MKs and representatives of the country's medical establishment.

## Pre-pensioners learn about sex and money

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — Sex and money are among the topics to be dealt with during a four-day retirement preparation course offered by the Mafket Pension Fund to its members.

The courses began more than a year ago after a survey showed that most people approaching retirement knew little or nothing about their pension rights, and didn't know what to do with themselves after they stopped working.

People usually attend the course six months before retirement, and are encouraged to come with their spouses. The course is held at the Wingate Institute outside Netanya and costs NIS 205. The prospective pensioner's employer sometimes covers all or part of the fee.

The course, which has up to 60 participants, is divided into discussion groups to hear lectures on money management, work and leisure opportunities after retirement, relations with spouses and other family members, sex in old age, physical activity and other topics.

## Ida Nudel will get

checkup at Hadassah

By JUDY SIEGEL

Ida Nudel will go to Hadassah University Hospital on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem this morning for a series of checkups. Nudel, the former Prisoner of Zion, reportedly suffers from heart problems, but has refused to discuss them so far, even with her sister.

Hadassah invited Nudel for free diagnostic tests and treatment, just as it did Nathan Sharansky and other prominent former refuseniks. Nudel will be welcomed at the hospital by its director, Dr. Jacques Michel.

## It's been 40 years, but times haven't changed.

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## Sale of razor blades 'forbidden' in Netivot

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A campaign of religious coercion by ultra-Orthodox elements in Netivot has led to razor blades being sold under the counter, according to a resident of this Negev town.

A religious member of the town council, however, claims that the complaint originated with "one

troublemaker, who represented no one but himself."

Yitzhak Djerbi, proprietor of a local cafe and head of the Committee against Haredi Violence, said yesterday that a rabbi from the Yeshivat Hanegev had warned shopkeepers that if they continued to sell razor blades, their businesses would be boycotted.

Some have stopped selling blades, while others are keeping their stocks hidden and only sell them to customers they know, wrapped in newspaper, "like contraceptives," he said.

This, he added, was only the latest in a long series of related incidents. The swimming pool is closed on Shabbat and has separate days for men and women. Performers from out of town are not allowed to appear on Saturday night, for fear they will desecrate the Sabbath to get there.

Djerbi recalled that, a few months ago, the local librarian had censored the daily papers available to the public, cutting out what he considered to be licentious pictures. Today, he added, there is no more censorship, but the only papers available are the National Religious Party's *Ezra* and the Shas-orientated *Yated Ne'eman*.

Describing himself as "traditional," Djerbi said he has no argument with the town rabbi or other religious elements in the largely observant township. "I put out a table for the Haredi people every Friday, so that they can offer to put tefillin on passersby," he said. The townspeople are mostly religious, he explained, but not extremists.

But Shmaya Haber, who represents one of the religious lists that account for seven of the nine seats on the local council, said that Djerbi

was a troublemaker who represented only himself. "His committee is him and one other man," he said.

Describing Netivot as a quiet and peaceful town, where residents lived in harmony, Haber said that he himself had not been aware of the incident with the razor blades.

"But I am sure," he added, "that if two yeshiva students did take a private initiative, they were not representing Yeshivat Hanegev."

Haber himself could not say if he would boycott a shop selling razor blades. "I'm not sure. It's a halachic question. Perhaps I wouldn't go into such a shop just as I wouldn't go into a store selling treifa, even though they also had kosher food."

He recalled that Yeshivat Hanegev had been the target of demonstrations by local residents seven years ago.

As for the incident with the library, Haber said, "if the local council decides we don't want pornography in the library, that's our democratic right."

If anything, he added, there is anti-religious coercion in Netivot because religious residents can't participate in the activities offered by the community centre. Asked why, he said that it was due to the nature of the activities and the fact that those leading them were not religious.

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# Argentina - legacy of raw memories

Aviva Cantor

THERE IS a debate over pluralism in the Argentine Jewish community, and it centres largely on the question of what action Jews should take on behalf of democracy and human rights to best ensure the survival of both democracy and the community.

The debate takes place in the aftermath of eight brutal years of military rule following a half-century in which every elected government was overthrown by a coup. The junta's 1976-83 reign of terror has left a legacy of raw memories and of fear that the past may be a prologue.

Under the junta, people were afraid to read, think, or be involved. I was told on a visit to Argentina with a delegation of North American communal leaders and journalists.

Although most Jews do not believe a military coup imminent, nervousness about whether the government is strong enough to weather the pressures from the military forces became especially acute in the past half-year. In this period the military won the passage of legislation that would basically halt the trials of most officers accused of murder or torture during the reign of terror.

Last December, parliament passed the "Punto Final" (Last Stop) law that President Raul Alfonsín had called for, which set a deadline of February 22 for new in-

dictments. The prospect of trials of mid-level officers on active duty set off a series of barracks rebellions during Easter Week. Although over half a million people from all sectors of society took part in a rally to support the government, Alfonsín called for a second law.

This "Obediencia" (Due Obedience) law, passed with modifications in June, granted virtual immunity from prosecution to all officers below the rank of brigadier-general, under the presumption that they were "under subordination to superior authority and carried out orders, lacking the possibility of...opposition."

Reuben Sadan, the Kibbutz Arzi/Mapam shaliach (emissary) to Latin America, said the government "wanted to get out from under the pressure of the generals and close the book" on human rights cases. Most Argentines, he said, "want to finish with the trials." Herman Schiller, president of the Jewish Human Rights Movement (JHRM), described the population as "a little tired, pessimistic that nothing can be done."

THE Jewish response to the Obediencia law was mixed. Schiller, who opposed the law, commented that

what the generals really wanted was "vindication that they were the messiahs who saved Argentina from Satan." Renee Epelbaum, a leader in the Founding Line group of the Madres of the Plaza de Mayo who have been marching since 1976 demanding to know what happened to their missing children, felt that the law meant giving in to blackmail: "Next they will demand monuments to their heroism," she said.

Jorge Jaimovich, attorney-general of Cordoba province, whose cousin in Alejandra was tortured, raped and murdered after being kidnapped in 1976, said that he was conflicted. The terrorists "were criminals, too" and it was legitimate for the military to conduct a war against them, he said. But he could not accept that torturers would not be tried.

Many Jews felt torn between their personal feelings as Jews that torturers and murderers should be tried and punished, and their political evaluation that if this were done democracy might not survive.

Dr. David Goldberg, president of Daia (Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas), the officially recognized political umbrella organization of Argentine Jewry, told the delegation at the time of the Obediencia debate that "the main present risk to Argentine democracy is that the military people feel

they are being called to justice as a mass group." Although there had been no intention of accusing the entire armed forces, that is how it appeared, Goldberg said.

The Jewish community had "openly put its total bet on the democratization process," he explained. "With a totalitarian regime, the most the Jewish community can hope for is not to be bothered, but it can have no participation and is therefore half-dead. We need an alive Jewish community."

But, he added, "if an anti-Semitic element should take power, they will know what the position of the Jewish community is. So community faces a special risk."

But many in the community are critical of Daia for issuing a "weak declaration" during Easter Week, and for not taking a position on the Obediencia law on the grounds that, in Goldberg's words, "this is not a question of black and white."

The JHRM, said Schiller, is "trying to give a Jewish tone to the human rights struggle." But, he said, "it's not easy to go against the stream in the Jewish community."

"It's a harsh battle," said Schiller, whose newspaper Nueva Presencia was the target of two bombs and daily telephone threats during the junta because of its strong stand on human rights. "But it's a Jewish tradition to fight injustice."

Rabbi Baruj Plavnick's Conservative Comunidad Bet El is also active for human rights. Congregants wearing kippot participated in the rally during Easter Week, giving out matzot to other demonstrators. Teenagers from the Hebraica Community Centre, which is very active in supporting democracy, marched with their flags in the anti-Obediencia rally on May 20.

While members of B'nai B'rith, which sees education towards democracy as one of its functions, marched in that rally, they did so as individuals. They did not carry their lodge banners, a young leader said, because "we cannot permit the accusation of our being Communists," a charge often hurled at human rights activists - and Jews.

B'nai B'rith, he said, speaks up without prior authorization by the Daia when necessary, but only in its own name, as does the Hebraica. This attitude is not always favourably received by the Daia. Indeed, one Daia leader called B'nai B'rith "undisciplined." He maintains that "there should be only one voice in the community: Daia's."

Hebraica president Mario Trumper said that Daia, founded in 1936, had been useful for many years. "But now things have changed. The Jewish community must have different voices to express itself, for different readings of reality." (JTA)



Demonstration for desaparecidos in Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires in 1983. (Feinblatt, Media)

## HOPE IN THE ASHES

Charles Hoffman

"We have a Jewish cultural organization with clubs in 15 towns and cities. People come to study Hebrew and Jewish subjects. Almost every month a mission from the United Jewish Appeal visits us from America, and they see how we have begun to revive our life through these clubs."

Szumiej heads the Yiddish theatre troupe that just completed a tour of Jewish centres in the U.S. He said it is his fondest wish to bring the troupe to Israel and to send groups of Polish young people here too.

AN OVERVIEW of the Jewish situation in Eastern Europe was provided by Kalman Sultankin, president of the Federation of Polish Jews in the U.S. and a member of the American Section of the World Zionist Organization Executive.

He said that apart from Hungary, with its 80,000 Jews, the other communities number no more than several thousand each. Generally, only

small groups of Jews take part in community life, and most are hesitant to identify themselves as Jews. The population is mainly elderly, the leadership is weak, and among the young "intermarriage is the rule rather than the exception."

The East European countries represented at the conference were Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania. The delegate from Czechoslovakia had his trip cancelled at the last minute.

Dr. Ruben Fuks, a young doctor from Yugoslavia who spoke in English, noted that his community is similar to western Jewry: "Religious life is not predominant, and most of the Jews live a secular life. Their Jewishness is expressed through cultural and educational activities."

There were 70,000-80,000 Jews left in Yugoslavia after the Holocaust, but only 5,000-6,000 now. Zi-

onist youth movements were particularly active there before the war, and after 1945 many Jews left for Israel.

Since only about 1,000 Jews take part in communal life, it is difficult to organize activities. Still, groups meet to study Hebrew and to hear lectures and concerts, and there are summer camps for the young. Fuks said that the Jews there have no problems in visiting Israel, and there are no barriers to their emigration.

The situation in Romania was reviewed by Prof. Haim Rimmer, editor of *Revista*, the organ of the Jewish community. He and his family made aliyah recently, but Chief Rabbi Rosen called him back temporarily to serve the community.

Rimmer, speaking fluent Hebrew, said there are only 23,000 Jews in Romania, as against 400,000 before the war. Most of them made aliyah, 1,300 in the past year.

Jewish cultural life includes traditional. Talmud Torah in many towns, choirs in 21 communities,

lectures, Oneg Shabbat programmes, community Pessah seders, and more.

The Hungarian delegate, Dr. Janos Gondard, said that "there was a big silence in Jewish education for many years. My generation didn't have the opportunity for Jewish studies that exists now."

Gondard, who grew up after World War II, said that in recent years a Hebrew high school opened in Budapest, and the number of pupils keeps growing.

An especially important institution is the Theological Seminary. It not only trains rabbis and scholars, but has started an "open university" for students and other young people who want to learn about Judaism.

"We are doing everything possible for the younger generation to identify as Jews."

He noted the help Hungarian Jewry has received for its cultural revival from the JDC, the WJC and the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture. "Our contacts with these bodies, and our membership in European Jewish organizations, help us feel that we are part of one family."

## A chaplain's work

Barbara Blank, Montgomery, Alabama

CHAPLAINS ARE not the most visible rabbis in the Jewish community. They lack a permanent congregation, and they are often posted in bases far from large concentrations of Jews.

Such is the case with Maxwell Air Force Base, in Montgomery, Alabama, where Air Force chaplains undergo training before they are assigned to positions elsewhere. Montgomery has a small-town atmosphere and a small number of Jews.

The Air Force requirements were explained to me by Rabbi Ted Stainman, a lieutenant colonel and vice commandant of the Chaplain School, and the only Jewish chaplain at Maxwell. We sat in his office, a warm room complete with Judaica objects, books, a fish tank, and the chaplain's favourites - remnants of the archeological digs he participated in while in Israel.

Chaplains serve for a three-year tour of duty. They must have 90 college credits in theology or related subjects or a Master of Divinity degree.

Chaplains must also have had the "active professional experience" required by their particular denomination to become a rabbi, and endorsement by an ecclesiastical endorsing agency.

For rabbis, the Jewish Welfare Board, an umbrella organization of the three major denominations of Judaism, is the endorsing agency. All three rabbinical bodies, says Stainman, meet under JWB's auspices to recommend certification of specific rabbis as chaplains.

Statistics about Jewish chaplains in the Armed Forces vary, and are not published, says Stainman. He places the number of these chaplains in the Air Forces as approximately 12, and in the total services, about 50. But then, they are serving a religious community that consists of about only one per cent of the total population of servicemen.

STAINMAN, who has trained many chaplains, comments on the rationale for having chaplains in the armed forces.

"Military personnel are often sent to areas far from their native environment," he says, "where they can't find religious services familiar to them. A Moslem country, for example, is unlikely to provide Catholic services. Chaplaincy allows the practice of religious tradition practically anywhere in the world."

The chaplain course tries to teach the special skills necessary to operate in a military environment, such as budgeting, administration, handling relations with enlisted personnel working for the chapel, and the right of chaplains to receive "privileged communication" from servicemen.

The duties of a chaplain include

pastoral counseling, promoting religious education, visiting troops to build up morale, conducting liturgical services, overseeing religious rites, and performing *brivot mila*, marriages and funerals.

Religious education in the military, explains Stainman, is twofold. One aspect, working with Jewish personnel and their families, is very similar to that of the experience of any other rabbi, he says. "We teach Jewish servicemen about their own religious traditions, through adult education classes, Sunday school and bar mitzva classes, as well as Hebrew classes."

But chaplains also teach the non-Jewish community about Judaism. As in the case with many small towns, Stainman notes, people are largely quite ignorant about Jews and Judaism, and ask such basic questions as why the Jews rejected Jesus.

Of course, even within the purview of Jewish education for Jews, a chaplain's work is different. He has no steady congregation, and may have to move every three or four years, so what he can accomplish in any one place is limited. And he may serve a wide geographic area. Stainman's Mediterranean post, for example, covered Spain to Turkey. "Chaplains go on itinerant missions," says Stainman, "and this greatly circumscribes their ability to deal with individuals." The best approach, then, is "to encourage self-study," urging the person to continue "even the faintest interest" in learning about Judaism or in performing *mitzvot*.

So Stainman has become a frequent letter-writer and telephone-user. "The frustration is that there may be someone who wants to learn about Judaism, but you're 2,000 miles away."

SINCE there is no standard definition in the military of "Who is a Jew?" each chaplain usually decides on the basis of the viewpoint of his own denomination.

This can cause trouble, admits Stainman, who is Reform. "If I should be replaced by an Orthodox rabbi, men whom I have called up to the Torah might no longer be called up." (After serving in Alaska, Stainman was replaced by a Lubavitcher rabbi.)

The heartaches due to such staff changes can also be congregational. "One congregation might prefer separate seating during services, and then I come in and take down the *mehitza*. Basically congregations have to make do with any chaplain assigned to them."

Military families are sometimes under great stress when spouses are separated for long periods, and Stainman has often offered marital and family counselling.

## YEARNING FOR YIDDISHKEIT

Greer Fay Cashman

THE RADIANCE in Ida Nudel's face faded slightly on the night of her arrival when she apologized on several occasions for her inability to speak Hebrew. There was a sense of yearning that reminded me of the elderly woman who sat next to me in synagogue on Simhat Torah eve.

Thick-set and coarse-featured, without a vestige of make-up, she seemed, in her babushka scarf and belted cardigan, out of place among the well-dressed, well-heeled congregants of Jerusalem's Great Synagogue.

She had come alone. Her head darted from side to side as her eyes took in the full panorama of synagogue activity. She wasn't sure exactly what was going on and, turning to me, asked in a rich Litvak Yiddish that I explain the service to her. "Are you from America?" she queried.

"No, Australia."

"And in Australia they taught you to read from a prayer book? You're lucky. In my part of Russia, we didn't learn anything about Yiddishkeit. My grandfather was a rabbi and my father a *mohel*, but when I was growing up we didn't even have a synagogue to go to. We thought it was an achievement to marry within the fold."

She came to Israel eight years ago, and lives in a small apartment in Gilo. Her face lit up as one male congregant after another approached the ark to take out a Torah scroll and join the procession circling the men's section of the synagogue.

The last glimpse I had of her was as she scrambled down the steps with the eagerness of a small child.

## Iranian drop-outs

IN the first eight months of 1987, 1,483 Jews from Iran immigrated to the West through Austria, according to Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

At a press conference in New York early this month, Mock disclosed that a total of 5,188 Iranian Jews immigrated via Austria between July 1983 and August of this year.

He stressed that his government is proceeding "without asking too many questions of the Iranian refugees and without publicizing individual cases" in order not to endanger the flow of Iranian Jews in future and the remaining relatives of those Jews who were able to leave.

There are now about 30,000 Jews in Iran, and it is believed that most of them would immigrate to Israel and countries in the West if the Iranian authorities would permit it.

(JTA)

## Benny the painter did come to Israel

Judy Carr

BENNY had finished painting my new flat in Tel Aviv. While he drank a cup of coffee he told me how he came to Israel.

"I was born in the same town as Khomenei," he said. "They did not like the Jews there. They told us: 'Go off to Palestine. We don't need you here.'"

"So we left our homes, our possessions, everything, and we came to Israel. There were no luxuries then, in the early 1950s. You wore a pair of shoes for years and you patched a shirt all over and wore it a long time."

"And there was no work then. If you were single you got no work, and if you were a married man with five or six children you got work maybe once a month. I went and pleaded to be allowed to break down a wall or paint a room."

"But the many Jews in Iran did not come to Israel. They grew rich there - some are multi-millionaires."

They go to America - even Germany. One Iranian came to Israel and bought himself two houses and then went to America. 'What have I then to do with Israel?' he said."

Benny finished his coffee. "Last week I was up till midnight going to see five houses to look for work. If I don't go out to find the work it won't come to me. Some people take from the state and say they have no work and get 300 shekels a month - not me."

"These Iranian Jews - They go everywhere but to Israel. But there will be a *balagan* in America like there was in Iran. Then they will come to Israel fast. Where else have we got to go? Answer me that!"

Benny looked up at me. "What else have the Jews got? Where is our home if not in Israel?"

## Following the sun

For reasons of space, the last part of Patricia Golan's article, "Following the Sun," which appeared on this page on Oct. 13, was omitted. As a result, the article ended on the note that Jewish federations in Sun Belt cities usually know that there are many Jews in the community whom they are not reaching, but they are generally at a loss as to how to find them.

The rest of the article is as follows: Many communities have hired consultants to help them devise campaign and outreach strategies. Demographer Gary Tobin's mes-

sage to Sun Belt and established communities is simple: market research.

Most new communities, he says, are looking at models back east that no longer fit today's realities even there. "We must stop asking, 'How to make the Jewish Family Service do in the Sun Belt what it does in Cleveland?'"

Tobin discusses plans of action with Jewish organizers to develop outreach programmes. "There's a market out there, but these people aren't affiliated. The real issue is how do you market Jewish education, say, to an unaffiliated but interested population?"

Demographer Bruce Phillips points to Houston's successful out-

reach programmes. A full city block of Jewish services, including a community centre and a day-care centre, has achieved a great deal there towards building and maintaining cohesiveness in the Jewish community.

"But," Phillips says, "no one knows what might work in reaching these people. Sometimes it's just

friendship networks or programmes for Jewish singles."

"The problem," he adds, "is that many of these outreach programmes are run by the same people and organizations that do the fund-raising. These campaign departments are not looking to cultivate the Jewish community just for the sake of it. They have to justify the bottom line, which is a dollar figure."

The Jewish World page, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

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## A SURVEY OF LOCAL DIETING INSTITUTES:

WITH MY girth growing and my belts buckled on the last hole, it was clearly a question of do or diet. Simply a matter of mind over matter, I told myself firmly, staying away from ice-cream and those other tantalizing goodies in the fridge. But what sort of relatively painless regimen could I adopt to make dieting palatable?

I set out to survey some of the local dieting programmes on offer, and was surprised at the variety I discovered. Whether or not they are medically supervised and/or designed by dietitians or doctors, would-be dieters should, of course, consult their own physicians before embarking on any of these regimens. Infinitely they aren't, although their purveyors would have you believe otherwise.

The first such programme I stumbled upon by chance was given at the Tzafim Institute in Tel Aviv by a Dr. Tuvia Lehrer. Here participants ostensibly acquire an understanding and awareness of their body's needs and learn to substitute automatic and instinctive eating habits for regular, sensible ones.

A specialist in the behavioural sciences, Lehrer has made a study of both slim and overweight persons' eating patterns and maintains that diets per se are exactly what turn people into compulsive eaters.

When someone makes a "fetish" of dieting, he reasons, they eventually gorge themselves on foods they don't even care for, eventually reaching a point where they can no longer lose weight; even those who started out reasonably thin may become incurably overweight. What these people lack, contends Lehrer, is the ability to differentiate between real hunger and the desire to eat even more.

Most people eat without even realizing that they are doing so, automatically "noshing" while watching TV, reading the paper, sitting at meetings or taking coffee breaks.

(Lehrer suggests a "functional alternative" to taking such a break after a rush of concentrated, hard work: Heating the water and setting out the cups - without necessarily drinking the coffee.)

Lehrer blasts what he calls the "junkfood brainwashing" syndrome which stimulates the senses and dulls the sense - the tempting aroma of foods being baked and fried in supermarkets with free samples offered by convincing salespeople; the array of brightly-wrapped candies within hands' reach of children, and so on.

"Customers are guided by their senses and their eyes. They don't know how to choose foods according to the needs of their body," says Lehrer.

Compulsive eating, he explains, is linked to a psychological dependence on and addiction to food. There is an association between mood and food which may be traced back to infancy, when an infant, wet and uncomfortable, is held close by its mother and given a bottle of sweet drink. Subconsciously, Lehrer says, the solution to discomfort and misery becomes sweet food, to which the adult resorts when lonely or miserable.

Lehrer's methods are aimed at conquering the subconscious by instilling awareness of the body's requirements and mechanisms, and eating only in accordance with them, hence learning what one needs and enjoys and consuming it when one needs it. That approach is in direct conflict with other, conventional diets which are based on willpower.

The basic rule is: "eat only when hungry, stop when satisfied." Lehrer admits that it is a slow and technical process, and stresses that it is more easily achieved within the framework of a group which provides encouragement and support.

Some persons, however, cannot free themselves of "diet phobias" and Lehrer will decide not to let them continue attending his groups. Others enjoy being told what to do, doing just the opposite and then dropping out. Consequently, the first two meetings of the 12-session course are on a trial basis, costing a nominal fee, allowing for the option of discontinuing participation.

For people attending the Tzafim Institute groups, there is no regular weighing-in ceremony; weight is, in fact, never discussed. The stress is on rational behaviour and there are no lists of prohibited foods because, as Lehrer points out, "then everyone would *davke* go out and buy them."

TAMMY ISAACS, a former pupil of Lehrer's, has started giving her own lectures in Jerusalem, mainly in

taboo. But what if someone is looking for a little more quick-action?

One answer, I was told, could be the grapefruit or fibre pills which are now in abundance on the market. It seems that the perennial grapefruit diet has been compacted into tablets, each equivalent to half a grapefruit. Two tablets, three times a day, drowned and downed with a lot of water 15 minutes before a low-cal meal (recipe leaflet provided) contain three components (grapefruit essence, glucomannan and Klab6) aimed to prevent irregular intestinal functioning, a constant feeling of hunger, and insufficient nutrition.

Glucomannan is supposed to create a feeling of bulk while Klab6 (kelp, lecithin, apple and vitamin B6) is said to provide minerals and vitamins, help eliminate body waste and

a jelling agent) should make you already feel full.

Both fibre and grapefruit pills, available at health food stores and pharmacies, are sold in a 10-day supply package, but this is deceptive since one has to keep going for at least a month.

AND FOR those who are troubled by what the mirror tells them, countless institutes are offering variations on Slendertone, Trimtone and Stim-line machines which feature pads with electrodes that are placed on muscles to tone them, by alternate contraction and relaxation, through electronic stimulation. The electrode-heated pads are said to extract salts and waste products and dissolve cellulite concentrations.

The Wolfson Institute (Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Beersheba, Kiryat Malachi) applies this method with its EBA-16 computerized instrument, used in conjunction with acupuncture, designed to suppress appetite. The American Institute (Jerusalem, Haifa, Beersheba and Ramat Gan) combines acupuncture with homeopathic medication, herbal capsules (also to reduce appetite) and a personalized diet programme.

Incorporating acupuncture, customized diets and group dynamics in its slimming programme is Jerusalem's Vital Institute for the Treatment of Obesity. (The title is somewhat of a misnomer as, when I visited there to obtain more information fully expecting to bump into a group of grossly overweight individuals, I was amazed to find them only pleasantly plump.)

Laura Schneider, in charge of the group encounters there, explained that the "therapy" lasts 30-60 days with acupuncture (applied by a qualified physician) discontinued first, while the other two parts of the programme are continued for up to one year. After drastic reduction during the initial two months, the group meetings provide support, she says, in adjusting to and coping with the new image achieved through that weight loss.

Marzei Morit, a Jerusalem affiliate of New York Morit Health Ltd., is a sort of correspondence course that promises a three- to ten-kilo weight loss over 10 days.

The system operates on a postal basis: one sends for forms and fills in personal data, returning them to Marzei Morit by mail. Their staff physician prepares a personalized programme of lotions and potions and follows one's progress through a diary which the client is required to keep daily and mail back after 10 days.

Included in the mail-order kit is an "innovative" mineral/vitamin-rich drink that interacts with "revolutionary" capsules comprising herbs, kelp and fibres, and the two together dispose of surplus cellulite; a massage cream rich in elastin and collagen plus an "exclusive" herb-based tonic. Psychological support is provided by cassettes with recordings of the doctor's personal messages and an open-line telephone service.

Most programmes are combined with a medically approved and recommended diet, often customized by a dietitian/physician retained by the institute or manufacturer of the product, who requires prospective dieters to note previous ailments and allergies, so that they are professionally vetted.

Svelte, sylph-like figures are not always the result of these programmes, unfortunately, and relapsing into a binge and gorging goody goodies can set one back to the original level of surplus kilos, plus a few. It seems that, whichever method one may plump for, one is faced with a long-term prognosis of penance and purgatory.

three ham steaks, about six baked sweet potatoes, six or seven baked white potatoes, butter, stuffing, the works. Then after that there'd be snacks - potato chips, cupcakes, and sometimes ice-cream.

But now that you're on a diet, what's it like?

"I eat fruit and vegetables and I take Mr. Gregory's powdered nutrition mix in orange juice," he said. "No meat at all. And I drink a gallon-and-a-half of water a day." He estimated he had lost about 50 pounds so far. Asked what he would do once he loses the other 960, Hudson said: "Visit my mother's grave-site. She died in 1984."

"I'd also like to take a look at my own state, New York. And Hawaii I'd love to visit. There's so many states. I want to go through all of them, you know, because I haven't seen anything. I'm an American, but I don't know America."

"I know the people in America have a lot of compassion. So many people have reached out to wish me well and give me a lot of confidence. That day I fell on that floor was a gift from God." Asked how his neighbours were handling his celebrity, Hudson said: "They're really standing behind me. It's almost like a big family right now."

"Everybody's just saying, 'Walter's gonna make it, Walter's gonna make it.' I hope to God I do. With those prayers and all those people believing in me, I believe I can."

"I've gotten calls from Australia, Germany, Japan saying, 'God bless you.' 'God's going to help you, and 'You're going to make it,' and 'We're going to pray for you.'"

"And you know when God makes the world come together and pray for one man that he will lose this weight, that's a lot of power, and I know it's God-sent."

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

## Do or diet

Betti Lipman



private homes and among women of the religious community. She, too, advocates allowing one's body the opportunity to know hunger.

According to her, nothing is prohibited as long as one is aware of what is good for one. If you want to eat ice-cream, she says or bread and butter, then do - but as a meal and not in addition to it. Her lectures focus on causes of tension.

The underlying principle of both these methods and its implementation are logical, practical and have undeniable appeal, since nothing is

reduce tension that inevitably accompanies a diet.

The popularity of these pills (which should be taken only with the knowledge of one's physician), however, has been superseded by another chemical-free, "natural" substance: The citrus fruit fibre in Fibreplex (tablets) or Fibreplus (capsules) create a "ballast effect" that supposedly slows digestion. Half-an-hour later one can eat a meal of anything and everything - except that the bulk created by the fibre (and Fibreplus also contains pectin,

## The fattest man alive goes on diet

David Zimmerman

he might have, because of the reading of his Bible, taken on the same characteristics of Buddhist monks - slowed down the biological processes. But we just don't know."

Gregory, who put Hudson on a 1,200-calorie-a-day diet, plans to fly him to his clinic in the Bahamas next spring and keep him there for two or three years, until he gets down to 86 kg., something he has done with other obese people.

But none as big as Hudson, who weighs 136 kg. more than T.J. "Fat Albert" Jackson of Mississippi, the living record-holder. The all-time heaviest was the late Jon Brower Minnoch of Washington state, who tipped the scales at 636 kg.

Hudson said he began gorging at the age of six and that by the time he was 15 felt so constrained by clothes he stayed indoors. Except for a car trip from his Brooklyn birthplace to Hempstead 17 years ago, he has been inside ever since.

Hudson's eating habits are supported by family members who buy his food for him. He spends his days watching television, listening to

tapes and reading his Bible.

Asked if he was tired of probing reporters, Hudson said: "I'm getting a little tired but it's worth it, because through the articles I can help so many people. By them seeing me and seeing what I'm trying to do maybe they will try and do the same thing."

"Not only people that are overweight but people that are on drugs, people that are alcoholics. You know, they would have something to look forward to, a goal, and maybe they would try to do that too."

"I'm a compulsive overeater. You know you just eat sometime because you're frustrated and you go in there and make three or four sandwiches. That's me. That's what I do."

What was your typical menu before the diet, he is asked.

"For breakfast I'd eat two pounds of bacon, a dozen eggs, a dozen rolls, jam and coffee," he said.

"Then about noon I'd send out for four Big Macs, four double cheeseburgers, eight boxes of fries, six little pies and six quarts of soda."

"Then for supper I'd have maybe

## Jungle medicines

### THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

THE WAR against cancer is moving into the jungles and tropical rain forests of South America, Africa and southeast Asia. In the hope of finding plants that can be used to treat cancer patients, the U.S. National Institute for Cancer Research has sent botanists to remote areas to collect specimens believed by the locals to have medicinal uses.

A recent issue of *Lada'a* of the Weizmann Science Press reports that in the past 23 years, the institute has developed a number of anticancer drugs from plants. These drugs are currently in use and have proved effective to some extent against certain cancers.

In view of this partial success, the institute wants to collect tens of thousands of plants that do not grow, or are not even known, in the developed world. They will make essences of these plants and try them out on animal tumours in the lab. The scientists believe that this work is urgent, because environmental conditions are endangering the tropical rain forests and could make the rare plants extinct.

AN ANTIBIOTIC drug developed in the Far East and called tetrahydro amino acridine (THA) will be tried out in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease by Ezra Nashim Mental Hospital in Jerusalem.

Recently researchers discovered certain properties in the drug that led them to believe it might work against Alzheimer's, which causes a severe mental and physical decline among many elderly people and leads to death. Alzheimer's accounts for over half of all the cases of dementia in the aged, and patients in the terminal stages require full-time institutional care.

Only a few select hospitals around the world have been authorized to try out THA on an experimental basis. Ezra Nashim is the first one in Israel to be granted an import licence and permission to use the drug in clinical trials.

GENETIC ENGINEERING may be the answer to anemia. A synthetically produced hormone produced in the U.S. has been shown to stimulate the body to produce red blood cells. Called recombinant erythropoietin, this hormone is a cloned version of the natural hormone that controls red-cell growth.

A story in the September issue of

American Health magazine reports that Dr. Joseph Eschbach of the University of Washington in Seattle performed clinical trials on 25 anemic patients who were on kidney dialysis. For 12 of the patients, their dialysis-linked anemia was so severe that they needed monthly blood transfusions.

Those given the synthetic hormone increased their red-cell count by 40 per cent, according to the scientist. Given by injection three times a week for three weeks, the hormone reportedly worked so well that blood transfusions were no longer necessary. Some patients developed temporary high blood pressure because of the sudden increase in blood volume and viscosity, but no other serious side effects were noted.

Dr. Allan Erslev of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia believes that if extremely high doses of the hormone are found safe, it could control most major anemias, just as insulin keeps diabetes in check. Another possibility is that patients who are about to undergo non-emergency operations would be given the hormone to double their own blood supply and donate some of it to themselves for "autologous" transfusions during the operation.

PEOPLE WHO give up smoking are usually proud of their achievement, but they need support to stick to their decision. The Heart-to-Heart (Lev-el-Lev) organization here has begun a programme to help them.

If you have a relative or friend who has kicked the habit, you may send a nominal fee to Heart-to-Heart and within six weeks, the former smoker will receive a "Certificate of Appreciation," suitable for framing, from them. The funds are

used on health promotion programmes of the Veterans Affairs Administration (POB 38, Kfar Sava), which gives free courses on cardiovascular resuscitation, diet and exercise.

THE DANGERS of cigarette use, the editor of *Harefuah* of the Israel Medical Association, Prof. Yehoshua Rotem, in trouble. He was taken to the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court by Dr. Jerry Westin, who claimed that Rotem had labelled his professional abilities and sued him for \$100,000.

The incident began two years ago when Westin, then a lecturer at the Tel Aviv University, wrote a reviewer's letter about the dangers of cigarettes to the daily *Ha'aretz*. Westin wrote that "75 per cent of the radioactivity of cigarettes is released into the air and endangers those near the smoker." Rotem, in another letter to the editor, charged that Westin was "creating panic" without basing his statement on scientific evidence.

The court judge, Dr. David Ben-David, ruled on the basis of the reviewer's letter, one need not base a bibliography to back up statements, and that Rotem's public disparagement of Westin constituted libel.

ISRAELI SCIENTISTS are invited to apply for the International Peace Prize being offered in the field of leukemia research and in biology. Well, the Saudis have not really paved the Israeli to apply, but in their publications about the prize, they have stated clearly that it is open to scientists at institutions around the world, with no discrimination against religion, national group or sex. The Israeli science journal *Mada* notes that the prize money is 350,000 rials, or \$100,000, and an award ceremony is scheduled for Riyadh in January.

A LIQUID treatment to stop hair loss, made "only from natural ingredients" and bearing an official patent, is now being sold in Israel. Called Mon Lee 10, the product was developed by Ya'acov Atzman, who has a doctorate from the Anglo-American Institute of Drugless Therapy in London.

Atzman tried the solution on his own head, and then had it checked in Israel and abroad. It has been approved for use by the Health Ministry.

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## Washington paper quotes U.S. officials

## European firms illegally sold high-technology to the Soviet Union

WASHINGTON (AP) - European companies have illegally supplied the Soviet Union with technology subsequently used to build nuclear weapons and naval vessels, according to published reports last week.

The Washington Post, quoting unidentified U.S. Government officials, reported police in Norway found that the high-technology equipment was provided by companies in Norway, France, Italy and West Germany. Norwegian investigators called the sales a decade-long pattern of illegal high-technology transfers to the Soviet Union, the newspaper said.

Police learned of the transactions, the newspaper said, while investigating illegal sales to the Soviets by Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, a state-owned arms company in Norway. The Norwegian investigation was started after the discovery that Kongsberg and Toshiba Corp. of Japan sold computerized milling tools to the Soviets, a transaction that permitted the Soviets to develop quiet submarine propellers that can evade U.S. surveillance.

A report on the sales was to be released jointly in Oslo and Washington, the newspaper said. The New York Times, quoting a source who had seen the report, said five other companies were identified as participating in the illegal sales.

The companies named were Innocent of Rome; Donauwerke of Passau, West Germany; Schies A. G. of Dusseldorf, West Germany; KTM Machine Tools Holdings of London and Ratier-Forest of Paris.

These companies all make sophis-

ticated machining tools, and Kongsberg makes computers that control such machines. From the mid-1970s until recent years, according to the Post, more than 60 computer-controlled, multi-axis milling machines were sold to the Soviets and most of the equipment went to shipyards. An unidentified senior U.S. official was quoted by the Post as saying that he believed Schies sold 21 milling machines that may have ended up in the Soviet nuclear weapons manufacturing facility.

"They are very sophisticated machines with high tolerances" of the type needed to make nuclear weapons, the official said. The official said that Kongsberg supplied the controllers, which are the "brains of the operations" for multi-axis milling machines.

"The dimensions are enormous," an unidentified official told the Post. The report, the official said, "shows a systematic effort by Kongsberg over 10 years to outfit multi-axis milling machines (with the needed controls) for sale to the Communist bloc. We've got a pattern in which the Soviets have successfully and easily bought this equipment into their country."

Another source told the Post that the Norwegian investigation also revealed that U.S. companies may have supplied sophisticated computers to the Soviets. The sale of such equipment violates export-control rules of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, a Paris-based organization composed of Japan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Allies.



Floor traders push and shove to register their orders at the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday as share prices turned sharply lower again in trading, the third worst single-day loss. (Reuters)

## Tenth anniversary of the 1977 economic reform programme

## A sweeping scheme falls flat

By IMRI TOV

Why did the economic reform programme of 1977 - which liberalized foreign currency policy - fail?

Why is it widely accepted that the programme, touted as an "upheaval," represented not only a failure but also a missed opportunity?

The failure was evident in several areas at the same time. It is difficult to point to a single dominant cause for the failure.

All of the reasons were tied to the basic character of the decision-making process throughout the economy. The process is intrinsically faulty, and it is hard to assume that the reason is "malevolence" or "lack of concern for the needs of the country's economy." All of those involved in the economic reform programme are loyal citizens.

Therefore, the explanation seems to be that the framers of the programme lacked the knowledge for such a project as well as the desire to learn the necessary lessons in how to manage a national economy.

One of the weakest points of the scheme was the basic lack of coordination between the political echelon and the professionals.

Some people displayed a lack of faith in the intentions of the politicians, and a refusal to transfer the emphasis from the business sector to other sectors.

In addition, the Ministry of Finance at that time had been given an assignment over and above the abilities of a single minister and his team. When a finance minister codes

responsibility of a certain sector, he also loses control over the various instruments involved in executing the work of that sector.

The late Yehoshua Rabinowitz, who preceded the late Simha Ehrlich as finance minister, kept full control over the ministry, refusing to give economists free rein.

This was not a political difference but rather one of personality.

Another factor that led to the programme's failure was the manner in which policy was actually set down. Not enough preparatory work was carried out. Usually, policy was set by two or three people, who could not even leave their regular duties in order to keep up-to-date with data needed for maintaining the programme.

Also, the aura of secrecy surrounding the moves taken in preparing the programme prevented outsiders from presenting a critique.

The lack of a simulation model of any kind prevented the formulation of contingency plans that could be put into effect in event of possible deviations of the programme from its pre-set direction.

Furthermore - and not unconnected with the fault of bad management - there was a misreading of the situation prevailing in the economy at the time the programme was being formulated. Certain key topics were neglected in the planning stage; for example: the chance of a quickening in the pace of inflation as a result of introduction of the scheme. This is a

distinct possibility during periods of uncontrolled monetary expansion.

True, some of the untoward possibilities were considered. However, no steps were recommended to meet those possibilities and solve the problems they would raise.

The entire procedure could have been discarded from the moment it was understood that the programme's operative objectives were nothing more than what the politicians were seeking. What is more, it was evident that even in the politicians' minds there occurred shifts that could throw the economy into confusion - without any benefit deriving from this disquiet.

The assumption that the means used to control the monetary system prior to June 1977 would continue to be used after inauguration of the new programme was a wrong assumption.

The policymakers overestimated the ability of the monetary control, authorities and the Bank of Israel to cope with the combination of factors that govern the capital market, especially its external influences.

A situation developed in which the Bank of Israel, which was to be the sole factor navigating the economy towards its stated goals, found itself becoming weaker. This was because the tools it would use for this task were effectively taken away from it - setting the exchange rate, supervision of foreign currency transactions and participation in the management of the capital market.

Still another reason for failure of the 1977 economic reform programme was the influence of special interest groups wielded among the decision-makers. The errors in heading these groups included cancellation of plans to reduce or eliminate import tariffs.

Exporters and local manufacturers of goods that could replace imports held undue power over the policy makers. Other special interest groups, including the Histadrut, pressed for specific moves, and this led to a pendulum effect.

Special guidelines and regulations were issued in a steady, uninterrupted stream. Red-tape burgeoned, and it was not long before the economy was back at the point at which it stood on the eve of the proclamation of the Likud's "bold economic reform programme."

(Final instalment of an article on the 1977 economic reform. The paper was delivered at a recent seminar on the Israeli economy held at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.)

## If U.S. neglects its huge deficits

## Japanese: possibility of a rise in the yen

By RICH MILLER  
TOKYO (Reuters). - Senior Japanese officials have recently raised the possibility of a further rise of the yen but only in the long term.

A top-ranking finance ministry official told Reuters that Japan may have to tolerate a gradual rise of the yen, of a few percent per year, if the U.S. fails to tackle its huge trade and budget deficit.

A senior Bank of Japan official said the yen may have to rise in the long term, if Japan's current account surplus stops falling.

"If the current account surplus does not show very much improvement, then the yen may come under upward pressure," the Bank of Japan official said.

But finance ministry and central bank officials emphasized they saw no need for a further rise of the yen now.

"In the short to medium term, we want to maintain exchange rate stability," a senior central bank official said.

With the U.S. treasury due to hold its quarterly refunding early next month, the U.S. authorities are not anxious to see a further fall of the dollar that might scare Japan's large investors away from buying, a ministry official said.

But the fact that Japanese officials have even begun to talk about the possibility of a further rise of the yen marks a sharp departure from the situation over the last year when Tokyo consistently maintained the need for stable rates.

The comments come on the heels of the naming last week of former Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita as head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and thus the next prime minister.

With the battle to succeed Yasuhiro Nakasone ended, officials may have found it easier to talk about the possibility of what could be a politi-

cally unpopular rise of the yen, foreign exchange analysts said.

The Japanese economy is in a much better position to withstand a further rise of the yen now that output is rebounding sharply from last year, the analysts said.

A small rise of the yen might also help quash the inflationary expectations that the Bank of Japan is so concerned about, one analyst said.

The underlying fall in the trade surplus also has shown some signs of slowing. A senior government economist said exports rose 1.9 per cent in volume terms in the July-September quarter after falling 2.7 per cent the previous three months. The rise in import volume slowed to 3.4 per cent from 7.6 per cent.

A government official said he did not expect major nations to review the yen/dollar ranges in the near future, although he acknowledged they could be changed in the longer term.

The agreement to drive down the dollar has only recently entered its third year and it is too soon to say if any further changes in currencies are warranted, he said.

In the first year after major nations agreed to drive down the dollar, the U.S. currency shed some 40 per cent. In the second year it remained relatively stable, in a 140 to 160 yen range.

A further rise of the yen now could backfire on Japan, as this would tend to push up the Japanese surplus in nominal dollar terms due to the J-curve effect, government officials said.

Such a rise would occur just as the U.S. presidential primaries begin next February and would only serve to focus attention on Japan's huge trade surplus, one official said.

Government and central bank officials also emphasized that Japan's current account surplus is continuing to fall so that there is no need for a further rise of the yen at this time.

## Jordan curtails work permits

AMMAN (AP) - Jordan will stop issuing work permits to foreigners after the end of the year, to alleviate its unemployment problem, Labour Minister Khalid Haj Hassan announced Sunday.

Jordan issued 100,000 work permits to foreigners in 1986, but stopped issuing any except for agricultural labourers since the beginning of 1987, Hassan told a press conference.

As of Jan. 1, 1988, Jordan will stop issuing work permits, he said. Hassan said Jordan currently had 40,000 unemployed, "not less than

75 per cent of them graduates of secondary schools, community colleges and universities."

He added that the total labour force in Jordan was estimated at 600,000. Out of this total "100,000 are imported foreign and Arab workers from Egypt, Lebanon, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Pakistan," he said.

The government had in recent months deported 4,000 foreigners who had been working in Jordan without permission, he said.

Jordan has a population of about three million.



## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Noted musician, irreligious one in retrospect (8)
- 5 Half-hour feature on a Victorian mudlark (6)
- 9 Attacked and made to run (6,2)
- 10 Vestment Nick initially pinched (6)
- 11 Bar a note in an introductory piece (8)
- 12 Way to go round on foot (6)
- 14 Thus you alone can solve this clue... (2,8)
- 15 ...in all honesty (10)
- 22 They could sorely affect Hercules, he found out (6)
- 23 It conveys the conception of a one-track mind, perhaps (8)

## DOWN

- 4 Showing determination after biting the dust? (6)
- 25 No eagles disguised the spirit of America (8)
- 26 Verdi opera revealing inane rejection about a monarch (6)
- 27 She is partisan in a depression (8)
- 1 & 15 Didn't give in easily (3,2,1,8)
- 2 Nautical hoist for bony pike a number raised (6)
- 3 Decorative black compound (Lionel) adapted (6)
- 4 Tanner at a peak period (7,3)
- 6 Interchangeable list of duties a Conservative takes on (8)

## Yesterday's Solution

- 7 Hard to let maybe, but sacrosanct (8)
- 8 Not a soul remaining; perhaps they're all right (4,4)
- 13 Actor/composer with an inimitable drawl once nothing could change (4,5)
- 18 See I down
- 16 Work normally for a social event (8)
- 17 Substitute North Sea chairman (8)
- 19 Saturnine cipher in code (6)
- 20 He, supported by two military men, founded Bart's (6)
- 21 Customer with a legal right in court (6)

## QUICK SOLUTION

- ACROSS: 1 Whole, 4 Doubt, 10 Prattle, 11 Hooch, 12 Assam, 13 Immense, 15 Epoe, 17 Chore, 19 Gated, 22 Sing, 25 Cannula, 27 Idler, 29 Remit, 30 Spartan, 31 Inane, 32 Penny. DOWN: 2 Heeds, 3 Ladiner, 5 Ogham, 6 Brownie, 7 Sprat, 8 Morrie, 9 Chief, 14 Mega, 16 Post, 18 Hangman, 20 Ariadne, 21 Score, 23 Lapse, 24 Brink, 26 Salin, 28 Latin.

## QUICK CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 7 Photographs (6)
- 8 Stimulant (6)
- 10 Continuous (7)
- 11 Furious (5)
- 12 Hand cook (4)
- 13 Assent (5)
- 17 Healed (5)
- 18 Money (4)
- 22 Blondsucker (5)
- 23 Very young child (7)
- 24 Tone down (6)
- 25 Coniferous tree (6)

## DOWN

- 1 Green vegetable (7)
- 2 Beloved girl (7)
- 3 Condition (5)
- 4 Town inhabitant (7)
- 5 Lucid (5)
- 6 Velocity (5)
- 9 Eight laps (anag.) (3)
- 14 Depart (coll.) (4,3)
- 15 Quarrel (4,3)
- 16 Hire a vessel (7)
- 19 Ascend (6)
- 20 Prepared (5)
- 21 Skillful (5)

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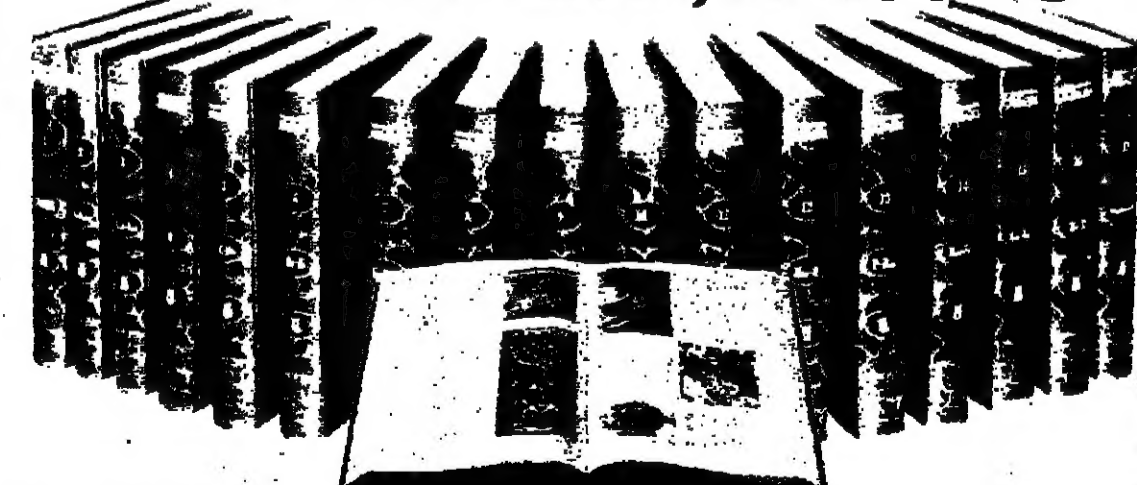
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مكتبة الأمل



# Asian markets plummet once more

TOKYO (AP/Reuters)—Asian stockmarkets yesterday suffered another severe setback as investors showed their lack of confidence in markets worldwide by rushing to sell their shares.

Japan's market suffered its third-worst single-day decline while in Hong Kong, despite last week's cooling-off period following Wall Street's "black Monday," an easing of restrictions on firms buying their own shares, and a government promise to pump money into the shaky futures market, the Hang Seng index fell 33.3 per cent, or 1,120.7 points, to 2,241.69.

"It was desperation selling," said one broker. "China was buying shares in companies with which it has close links in a bid to prop up their value. It helped, but was not enough to steady the whole market."

In Taiwan, share analysts said they doubted the government's package of measures to buoy confidence would keep investors from

selling. In Bangkok, the 97-share securities exchange of Thailand's index fell 31.31 points, or 7.8 per cent, to 368.18.

Australian shares dropped 6.7 per cent, with Sydney's all-ordinaries index down 100.7 points to 1,413.0. Blue-chip industrial shares were especially hard hit.

The Japanese market's key indicator, the 225-share Nikkei stock average, plunged 1,096.22 points and closed at 22,202.56, its third-worst single-day decline on record.

The index had fallen as much as 1,678.70 points in early afternoon trading, but later recovered as selling leveled off. Rumors that the Ministry of Finance had asked major investment trusts to resume buying also injected a note of confidence into the market, traders said.

There was no clear consensus over what factors caused the market to drop so dramatically.

After opening slightly higher, the market

turned bearish due to investors' fears that many investors in New York would not have enough cash to settle their accounts because of losses last week, said Hisamichi Sawa, research director of Prudential-Bache Securities (Far East).

The decline of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen dealt another blow to the market, analysts said. Fearing further losses, investors raced to dump export-oriented stocks, such as electricals. The high yen has eroded the price competitiveness of firms selling their products overseas.

The dollar lost 2.30 yen yesterday, closing at 141.85 yen. During last week's stock price gyrations, currency markets had remained relatively stable. Dealers said they worried that the dollar's sudden fall suggested that the stock market troubles were now being felt in other markets such as currency exchanges.

But reported late buying by certain investment trusts softened the Nikkei's fall, as Ja-

pan's finance ministry informally asked major investment trusts — heavy sellers in the morning session — to resume active buying. The institutions reportedly entered the market one hour before closing, buying export-led electrical and other scattered issues.

Early in the day, some analysts had said they were confident of the stock market's underlying strengths.

"Japan is the world's financial giant," said Yukio Sugawara of Nikko Securities. "The supply of stocks is small relative to demand, and I think resources will continue to pour into the market. Price fluctuations overseas might have a strong effect on the (Tokyo) market, but it is still quite strong," he added.

The sharp plunges would have a negative psychological effect on the Japanese economy if they continue for six months or so, Sugawara suggested.

"However, I think the fluctuations will continue for the next couple of weeks ... but not much longer," he said.

## Israelis flock to UK with money to burn

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

It is no secret that one of the great attractions of Britain for the Israeli tourist is the shopping. What may come as a surprise is how much the average Israeli spends in Britain. Last year, Israeli visitors spent a total of \$95 million, which was almost double that of the previous year, although the number of tourists did not increase in the same ratio.

Israeli traffic to Britain has been steady, Corinne Sharpe of the British Tourist Authority told a news conference in Tel Aviv yesterday. The exception, she said, had been in 1985, when there was 50 per cent decline which she attributed to the exorbitant travel tax. In May of that year, travel tax was raised to \$300 resulting in a drop from 145,000 Israeli tourists in 1984, to 115,000.

Last year, however, when the rest of the world shelved much of its travel plans for fear of terrorism, Israel was one of the few countries said

Sharpe, from which tourism increased. Projections for the whole of this year are in the area of 150,000 going up to 158,000 next year.

The average spending per Israeli in Britain, Sharpe disclosed, was \$1,430 which is way above the average sum officially taken out of the country for tourist purposes. According to the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, the average Israeli tourist purchases between \$300 - \$400 in foreign currency to take abroad.

Spending by Israeli tourists in Britain in 1986, doubled the amount spent in 1985. Israel ranks 16th in the list of expenditure by foreign tourists, even though she is 21st in terms of the number of tourists visiting the United Kingdom.

Not all the money spent by Israelis in Britain was for shopping. The records show that of the \$95m. left there by Israeli tourists, only \$29m. was spent in the shops.

## Hongkong tremors reach Ramat Gan

By KEN SCHACHTER

TEL AVIV. — The sharp drop in Hongkong's stock exchange yesterday sent shock waves through the Israeli diamond industry as aside from its role as a major market, Hongkong traders account for nearly half of the \$550 million in credit Israeli polishers extend to their customers worldwide.

Moshe Schnitzer, president of the Israel Diamond Exchange, said that any glut in diamonds on world markets could be cleared rapidly by the Central Selling Organization of the De Beers cartel. But, he noted, the possibility that Hongkong diamond traders suffered sharp losses is being closely monitored at the diamond exchange in Ramat Gan.

It is widely believed that Hongkong diamond traders are deeply involved in the stock market. In the U.S., on the other hand, the top market for polished Israeli stones, no such liquidity problems are fore-

seen as a result of Wall Street's recent gyrations.

Whatever problems do arise, they are likely to surface soon because Israeli diamond polishers usually extend only short-term credit. The industry adopted a conservative credit policy after debt-ridden diamond dealers saw their investments plummet when the price of diamonds plummeted in the early 1980s.

To dry up any excess diamonds on the market, Schnitzer said, De Beers is already considering postponing the next scheduled "sight," when accredited buyers have the opportunity to purchase rough stones through the Central Selling Organization. During biannual talks last week with the Association of Diamond Manufacturers in Israel, a De Beers delegation hinted that if the worldwide stock shakedown created financing problems, the cartel would loosen the rules at upcoming "sights."

### EXPORT BRIEFS

#### Billion dollar electronic sales

Electrical and electronic exports will this year break the billion dollar barrier, a 10 per cent increase over 1986 in dollar terms, according to Industry and Trade Ministry estimates.

Mordechai Avior, the head of the ministry's electrical and electronics department, said this increase is the result of past investments and predicted this export branch's continued growth.

Meanwhile Israel's petrochemical exports are expected to reach \$135 million this year, a 40 per cent increase compared with 1986, according to the ministry's estimates.

Ehud Orenstein, the ministry official in charge of the chemical department, pointed out that the world-wide profitability of the petrochemical industry, which picked up in 1986 after a depression lasting a number of years, continued in 1987.

## DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from page one)

from the capital to provincial Tula, he said.

In 1953, after Stalin's death, Shifrin was arrested by the KGB and accused of being a spy for Israel. He was sentenced to death but this was subsequently reduced to 25 years' imprisonment. He was released after 10 years, however, but had to spend another four years in internal exile.

Finally free in 1967, he moved to Odessa where he worked in the Zionist underground organization, he said. He came on aliyah in 1970 and started lecturing on the workings of the KGB here and abroad. "In 1973, the U.S. Senate invited me to testify before it. It even issued a book on my testimony."

When Shifrin held the book up to show to the court, Levin rebuffed him. "We don't have to see all the books written by witnesses," he said.

Shifrin: "But you accepted into evidence the book [on Treblinka] written by Yashem director Yitzhak Arad." But it was to no avail.

Shifrin has set up a research centre here on the KGB, which has published more than 20 papers. In 1985, he wrote a book on the camps and mental hospitals run by the KGB, which, he said, became a bestseller in the U.S. and Europe and won a prize in Germany.

Shifrin also produced a film called *Prisoners*, parts of which were photographed clandestinely in Russian camps. Although three video cameras were set up in the courtroom, Levin stopped Shifrin from showing it and entering it as an exhibit.

"There is not one word about forged documents in the film and it does not even deal with Ukrainians. I object to its showing," said Blattman. "Stick to forgeries; I want to help you, not shut you up," said Levin, as he upheld the prosecutor's objection.

A question about Jews who supposedly served in the anti-Soviet Vlassov army set up by the Germans towards the end of the war was also disallowed.

Finally Shifrin got around to showing his witness the original of the Travinsky identity card. Blattman tried to object, but was overruled. Shifrin did not ask his witness to express himself on the authenticity of the document and merely asked him to read some of the translations in Russian added by the KGB in 1948.

Shifrin: "Does the KGB forge documents?"

Shifrin: "That is probably the activity it is best known for in the West."

Shifrin: "What do they forge?"

Shifrin: "Everything they find necessary. Defectors from the Soviet Union have pinpointed many specific cases. There are thousands of documents."

The witness then went on to say that the KGB has a special department for producing all kinds of passports. The organization has archives on the subject and stores special papers and ink, he said. To illustrate its activities further, he said that the KGB had forged thousands of documents accusing former Russians and Ukrainians of cooperating with the Germans during the war.

Shifrin said that the KGB as part of its activities sends Christmas cards to famous people, such as President Reagan and George Shultz. When a polite thank-you note with a facsimile signature of the recipient is received, that signature is put on file — for possible future use in a forgery.

When Shifrin felt evident frustration at not being allowed to give more detailed testimony, he burst out: "I came here to tell what I know, but they don't let me."

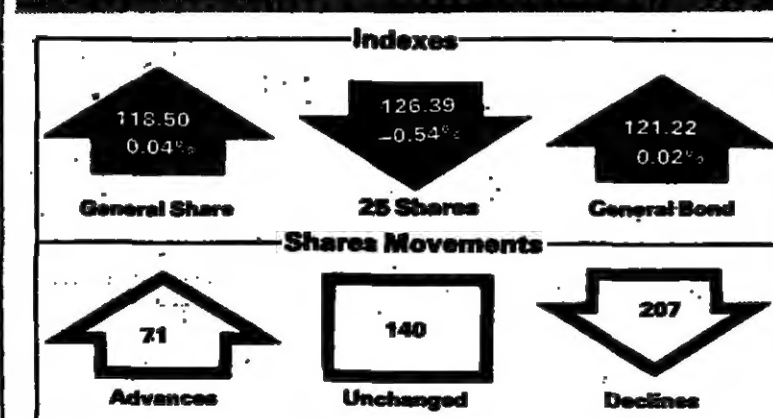
This was followed by three occasions in rapid succession when Levin called the prosecution and the defence to the bench for consultation.

On one occasion Levin was visibly agitated as he seemed to lecture Shifrin on how to question his witness. Finally, shortly after 1 p.m., Levin announced that he was cutting the session short, "to allow the defence to organize itself and to tell its witness the permissible limits of his testimony."

Judge Zvi Tal, whose heart attack had been the reason for the six-week delay in the resumption of the trial, did not intervene actively in the session. He was welcomed back by the prosecution and the defence.

Covered by reporters after the session, Shifrin said: "I'm not a witness for Demjanjuk. I don't want to protect him. I'm only called as an expert witness. I'm not an eye-witness." While his wife tugged at his sleeve and whispered to him in Russian that he was not supposed to talk to reporters, he added: "I have strong opinions about the way the court conducts my questioning. I am objective; I was a state prosecutor myself."

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices			
Name	Price	Volume	% change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
Bank Leumi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Hapoalim	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Mizrahi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Leumi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Hapoalim	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Mizrahi	1100	12	-0.1
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
Bank Leumi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Hapoalim	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Mizrahi	1100	12	-0.1
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Bank Leumi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Hapoalim	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Mizrahi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Leumi	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Hapoalim	1100	12	-0.1
Bank Mizrahi	1100	12	-0.1

## Bruno under attack

BY AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter  
MK Dan Tichon (Likud) led an attack against the Bank of Israel's monetary policies at yesterday's meeting of the Knesset Finance Committee. Tichon said the central bank had lost its grip and told Governor Michael Bruno and the bank's monetary department director, David Klein, that monetary developments had run out of control in the past month.

The bank has been under attack in recent weeks for a rapid increase in borrowing volumes during the last few months.

Bruno defended the central bank's record, pointing out that total credit to the public had increased in 1987 by 11 per cent in real terms. This increase fitted the needs of the economy, he said.

Bruno said the increase in non-linked shekel credits — some 67 per cent in real terms — was explained by the decrease in other types of credit.

Bruno and Klein defended the bank's management of monetary policy during the last month. They said the bank's share redemption had converted October into an exceptional month.

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)					
Bank	Deposit Size	Packsize	7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank Leumi (Oct. 21)	40-1,000		7.00	8.00	10.50
	1,000-10,000	12.25	12.00	12.00	15.50
	10,001-50,000	12.50	13.00	14.00	18.25
	50,001-100,000	12.75	13.25	14.25	16.50
	100,001-500,000	13.50	13.50	14.50	15.50
Hapoalim (Sept. 7)	Up to 999	8.00	6.00	5.50	6.75
	1,000-6,999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
	10,000-49,999	11.50	12.50	12.00	13.00
	50,000+	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
	100,000+	12.50	12.50	13.00	14.00
Discount (Oct. 8)	90-990		7.00	8.00	10.50
	1,000-9,990	12.00	11.50	10.00	14.00
	10,000-49,990	12.50	12.50	14.00	15.00
	50,000-49,990	12.50	12.50	14.00	15.00
	100,000+	14.00	15.50	16.50	16.50
Mizrahi (Sept. 20)	40-1,000	9 0*	6.00	7.00	9.00
	1,001-2,500	10 0**	10.00	10.00	13.00
	2,501-5,000	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00
	5,001-10,000	13.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
	10,001-50,000	13.50	14.00	14.00	16.10
First Intl. (Oct. 4)	50,000+	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.10
	90-990		8.90	9.10	9.60
	1,000-9,999	11.00	11.50	13.00	14.50
	5,000-9,999	11.50	12.00	14.10	15.00
	10,000-49,999	12.50	12.50	14.30	15.50
	50,000+	13.00	13.00	14.90	15.60



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## Regular globetrotters

CABINET ministers in this country cannot and need not be expected to stay home and keep their noses to the grindstone all year long, without a respite. They too are human after all, and like their fellow Israelis are entitled to such little pleasures as an occasional mind-broadening trip abroad. Even when they gird the globe and go skipping from hill to vale in foreign parts as strictly private individuals, ministers should be counted upon to turn their accumulated travelling experience to good use as servants of the public.

It appears, however, that ministers are not above journeying overseas for their pleasure under cover of carrying out their official duties. This horrendous suggestion was made, however politely, by Premier Yitzhak Shamir at last Sunday's cabinet meeting.

The usually circumspect Mr. Shamir did not, of course, tell ministers to their faces that they were covering themselves with shame by playing hooky from work. But he cannot have implied anything very different when he observed that the number of foreign trips by ministers had lately increased in geometric progression, without good reason that is, and appealed to his colleagues to refrain from foreign travel except when they satisfy themselves that a particular journey they plan is really and truly necessary.

By failing to do so, Mr. Shamir noted, ministers are giving the public a bad impression - or rather, to render the premier's words into more down-to-earth terms, they give the public a good impression of their devotion to their duties, which include not only running their ministries but attending the Knesset as well.

That indeed is what they do by their usually well-advertised junketing, which in the case of some of them takes up the better part of the supposedly working year. The frequent absences from home of these ministers on missions that, even if necessary, could just as well, and more cheaply, be undertaken by their subordinates, is one reason so many members of the public are cynical about the ministers.

To be sure, every ministerial trip abroad is subject to cabinet approval. The trouble is that such approval is given as a matter of course in virtually all instances. The operating principle, to put no finer point on it, is mutual indulgence.

There is, however, one minister who need not be bound by the rules of this game. That minister is the premier. Under the terms of the present "national unity government" his powers are somewhat less ample than those of a first among equals. But Mr. Shamir should still be able to require an accounting in private from fellow ministers of the rationale of their travel plans. And there is reason to believe that more than a few such plans could thus be nipped in the bud by their own authors.

This would make it easier still for ministers to belabour the people, like strikers for example, for indifference to civic virtues.

## Lifting the blackout

THE FEE PAID by citizens owning a television set is not legally related to the availability of broadcasts, an Israeli court ruled this week. But the viewing- and radio listening-public does not quite see it that way.

It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the public at large will applaud the transmission of the Second Channel's trial broadcasts on ITV's Channel One, as well as the cabinet's endorsement of a bill proposed by Education and Culture Minister, Yitzhak Navon, that would allow closing state radio and television for a period of 90 days.

Neither move will result in the immediate lifting of the broadcasting blackout triggered by the labour dispute, now three weeks old. But both together should signal to the parties concerned that the public's patience is wearing out.

There are, it is true, worse things in Israeli life than a partial cessation of radio and television broadcasts - partial, because alternatives are in fact available, even though they do not amount to an adequate substitute. But in sheer absurdity the present broadcasting strike has already reached the limit.

## SLEPAK

(Continued from Page One)

Declaring that the release of various leading Soviet Jewish activists is "a well-known tactic, a concession to a West from which the Soviets want something," Slepak combined wit and sobriety to charm the crowd that awaited his arrival last night in the Absorption Ministry.

Asked what his immediate plans were, Slepak shot back: "To take a shower."

Asked whether he would try to convince his two sons, Alexander and Leonid, who live in the U.S., to join him in Israel, the 60-year-old Slepak said his sons "are adults and can make up their own minds. For me, I've made my decision - to be here."

Asked who would take up the leadership of the Soviet Jewish community now that so many of the most famous activists have been allowed to leave, the man who spent five years in a Siberian hovel for his emigration activities smiled. "Never have the Jewish people lacked for leaders," he said.

And asked where he found the strength to survive 17 years of struggle with the Kremlin policymakers and their bureaucracy, Slepak grinned and said, "I am a simple Jew with a simple strength. Many, many of you, in my place, would have done the same."

His wife Masha was at his side, with their Israeli grandniece on her lap. Slepak listened to Russian translations of speeches given by Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur, Jewish Agency chief Arye Dulzin, agency Immigration Department head Haim Aharon, and Soviet Immigrant Association chairman Fima Feinberg.

But it was Slepak and not the functionaries of the Soviet Jewish movement whom the crowd wanted to hear.

"It's not for nothing that they say the Jews are an optimistic people," began Slepak, who was the originator of the first Soviet Jewish call for free emigration published in the

West, made in an open letter to the late UN secretary-general U Thant in 1969.

"To dream 2,000 years for a homeland, and then to reach it, could only be achieved by a people of great optimism, by a great people."

"It is not my individual accomplishment to be here," he said. "It is the right of the Jewish people everywhere: in Israel, in America, in the Soviet Union."

Saying that "we won't forget those non-Jews who helped us," Slepak said the emigration of "250,000 Jews is an accomplishment for all of us."

"But friends," he added, "I want to warn that while some Jews have left, that doesn't mean there has been a change in Soviet policy."

Avital Sharansky, carrying her baby, stayed in the back of the crowd, which pressed around Slepak when he made his entrance after arriving on board a chartered jet from Vienna. Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel, who had vowed to bring Slepak to Israel, arranged the flight, but was nowhere to be seen in the hall.

None of the many functionaries at the airport were able to explain why Slepak did not receive the same kind of grand state welcome afforded Nudel and Sharansky, whose faces were only seen on a poster carried by a long-time veteran of the 35 Campaign for Soviet Jewry. Neither, it seemed, wanted to steal the limelight from Slepak.

The placard showed the faces of Nudel, Sharansky and Slepak, and beneath the portraits of the three most famous leaders of the Soviet Jewish emigration movement was the slogan: "Remember them at your seder."

At Slepak's seder this coming Pesach, he no doubt will remember other faces, much less known to Westerners. Whether those faces will become as well known to those who campaigned for Slepak, Sharansky, and Nudel, remains to be seen.

# Broadcast strike frees public of 'addiction'

Dan Caspi

The continuing strike at the Broadcasting Authority creates a new chapter in the relationship between the Israeli public and the electronic communications media - radio and television. This situation has existed for two decades.

It began immediately after the Six Day War. Israel radio expanded its services to new frequencies and additional hours. Twenty programmes are broadcast each hour on the four Hebrew channels of "Kol Israel." This is in addition to the four daily newsreels on the Second Programme (Reshet Bet). Army Radio (Galei Zahal) and other news bulletins on the army station half an hour after Kol Yisrael's main news broadcast.

The Israeli radio listener has programmed his life - actions and thoughts - from one programme to the other. This is even more evident regarding Israel Television. Each night at nine, a virtual "curfew" is imposed on the State of Israel. Recent polls indicate that between 80 and 90 per cent of the adult population tune in at that hour to the *Mabat* news programme.

The present strike has "liberated" the Israeli from the broadcast media. Interesting and perhaps ironic is the fact that the same people who have thus cut off Israel from radio

and TV have also destroyed Israel's addiction to the radio and television media. This is perhaps the main reason for the surprising indifference of part of the public to the broadcast strike.

Perhaps this is an expression of Israel's nostalgia for the "good old days" - the ability to cut themselves off from the "global village" and once again plan their free time without obligation to listen to radio or watch television.

The Israelis' indifference to the current strike points up the myriad procedural problems that have been dragging on for years, without any progress towards solution.

First, the many strikes in other fields exposed an ambivalent attitude towards every strike. With all of his understanding of the strikers' goals, the citizen can't reconcile himself with the inconvenience caused him. It is interesting to note that not a single group of potential strikers has yet learned this lesson.

In an affluent society, the so-called threshold of suffering keeps getting lower. The government exploits the inconvenience caused to the citizen by trying to rouse up the

public's anger against the strikers. Second, this process is true also concerning the broadcast strike. But, this time, there are other reasons. The monopolistic structure of the Broadcasting Authority in Israel and the pseudo-Socialist work styles have caused a monopoly within a monopoly.

Because of this, the red-tape structure of the Broadcasting Authority contrast with a healthy structure of a productive organization. The communications business is in a worn-out state. In order to continue to function productively, what is needed is industrial leadership and an influx of talent, so lacking in the Broadcasting Authority. But the payroll of the Authority is swollen with dead wood, who can neither be dismissed nor demoted.

As a result, stagnation has set in. There is no creativity, no progress. The lack of new blood has affected the process of reporting, discipline, motivation and ethical standards of the journalists' profession.

Listeners and viewers get a bad impression from the attitude of derision expressed by the anchorman.

Third, the ongoing technological revolution makes it easier for the public and assists it to overcome the damage caused by potential strikes. They grant the listener and viewer control, in the choice of pro-

## Dry Bones



grammes. These enable the separation from the global village to that intimate corner.

The new technology aids in the revitalization of natural habits. In parallel, these new innovations reduce the ongoing tribalization and overall sense of belonging to a wider society.

The strike broke out during the twentieth year of Israeli Television. It appears that the strike and its ways warrant a new examination of the planned incidents around this date.

Dr. Caspi is a lecturer in communications at the Open University and Tel Aviv University.

# Palestinian view of Israeli moderates

Musa Budeiri

Had the 1947 partition resolution been successfully implemented, the Jewish state would have had a Palestinian Arab majority. This was averted by the flight and expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs.

FOR A LONG time, the Likud and their forerunners inhabited the political wilderness. Zionism was Labour Zionism. This is no longer true. The recent success of the Likud, their capture of a mass following, and their newly-earned respectability reflect a changing consensus regarding the fundamental tenets of Zionism itself. The demographic issue no longer seems a valid argument to many Israelis (it is debatable whether it ever was). Mr. Ya'acobi himself tells us that "there are no static states either in nature or in the human and political reality."

Even the least "sufari" among the Palestinians noted Aharon Yariv's revelations a few years back concerning contingency plans for the forced expulsion of a sizeable number of Palestinians, and have recently been following the debate about the "transfer" solution.

Israel, according to the "moderate camp", is faced with two options. To be a democratic state but cease to be a Jewish state, or to be a Jewish state and cease to be democratic.

The alternative facing Israel (if it does not want to lose its debatable democratic character) is, in Mr. Ya'acobi's own words, to become an "apartheid regime of discrimination." What does this actually mean as far as the 20-year occupation is concerned? When will the Rubicon be crossed? Mr. Ya'acobi states that "the future begins today, at this very moment." Surely "the future" already began in June 1967, possibly in May 1948, perhaps even earlier...

THE "MODERATE camp" in Israel has not so far seen fit to enlighten us as to what "full peace", or even "peace", actually means. The most we can glean is that security arrangements for Israel are paramount.

We have had many kinds of "peace". The peace of the British Em-

pire; the "peace" which resulted from "the war to end all wars"; Chamberlain's "peace in our time"; Hitler's "peace of the graveyards" in Europe under the heels of the Nazis; De Gaulle's "peace of the brave"; American "pacification" in Vietnam.

Closer home we have had "peace in the Galilee"; and Khomeini's (presumably) war for "heavenly peace".

The practical proposals conjured up by the "moderate camp", which are all that is visible of the "peace" iceberg, seem to fall short even of the Allon Plan, with its emphasis on disposing of areas with a high population density.

Mr. Ya'acobi's projections, territorial, functional, interim and unilateral, are more modest, and do not envisage a meaningful withdrawal of the Israeli army. Their outcome will be to displace with the inhabitants without ceding sovereignty over the occupied territories themselves.

Their practical aim is to provide a legal framework for an existing arrangement. Thus the autonomy scheme in association with Jordan can only serve to perpetuate the status quo. If this is seen as a satisfac-

tory solution, in that it resolves the numbers game for Israel, for the Palestinians it is an illusory one.

THE "MODERATE camp" cannot bring itself to see that there can be no lasting peace or security for anybody without recognition that the Palestinians have legitimate national rights which must be fulfilled. At the very heart stands the establishment of an independent state within the 1967 borders. A state like all other states, exercising full sovereignty in all matters, not only security, defence and foreign policy, but also street lighting and garbage collection.

After a conflict with the Palestinian national movement spanning nearly 70 years, the "moderate camp" in Israel is still searching for a "peace partner" on the other side of the Jordan. It was thus in the pre-state period, with Abdullah of Trans-Jordan as the favoured candidate, and it remains so today, with his grandson taking his place.

The "moderate camp" continues to cling to an original conception of Zionism that refused to come to terms with what was then commonly called "the Arab problem". Its policy today can only be perceived as one of groping for means to maintain the occupation of the land while circumventing the need for legal annexation. Meanwhile, the multi-faceted process of annexation continues.

The Palestinians have but one demand. It is a universal one. In the words of the late Martin Luther King, "We want Freedom...NOW."

The writer teaches Political Science at Bir Zeit University.

## READERS' LETTERS

### PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - I must commend Charles Hoffman on his sensitive presentation of the realities of non-Orthodox Judaism in Israel, particularly with respect to the Progressive Movement ("Going Native", September 23). It contains a few seemingly minor inaccuracies which, in fact, are quite significant.

Mr. Hoffman rightly notes the "narrow base established decades ago by immigrants from Germany and central Europe," but fails to give full weight to that factor in the later development of the Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism. In this respect, it is significant that my father, Professor Schalom Ben-Chorin, who was indeed directly responsible for the creation of the

Haz-Ei Congregation, came to Jerusalem from Germany in 1935, was one of the earliest proponents of a religious alternative in Israel and brought to our movement a distinctly European/German approach to reform.

Our initial involvement with a larger organization was through the European Board of the World Union for Progressive Judaism and, at a later point, with the American Reform Movement. There is no doubt that our public position in Israel could not have been achieved nor sustained without the financial and organizational assistance and support of the World Union and the American Reform Movement.

Ideologically, our movement reflects the Israeli experience of its

founders, themselves mostly of European origin, creatively fused with that of a generation of sabras, many of whom are products of our own congregations, kibbutzim schools and youth movements. A more recent and very significant input of *olim* from the entire Jewish world, with a naturally-heavy weighting of "Anglo-Saxons," must not be overlooked. But the influence of Eretz Yisrael is clearly overwhelming: most visitors to our congregation find the adjective Reform as they know it to be inapplicable to what they have experienced.

RABBI TOVIA BEN-CHORIN,  
Haz-Ei Congregation  
Jerusalem.

### WELSH DAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - The International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem, in conjunction with the Foreign Affairs Department of the Zionist Federation, is holding a get together of the Jews of Wales, during Hanukka 1987, for the opening of the exhibit of drawings and paintings of synagogues of the Jewish community of Wales. The evening will include the opening of the exhibit, a lecture, and a festive dinner.

Welsh immigrants living in Israel who would like to participate and receive an invitation should get in touch with us as soon as possible at: The ICCY, 12 Eneq Refaim Street, Jerusalem, telephone 02-664144, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

AZRIEL ZION,  
Board of Directors,  
ICCY  
Jerusalem.

## GLOOMY

(Continued from Page One)  
Fitzwater said yesterday's meeting dealt primarily with logistical and procedural issues.

"I think all of the members would characterize the session as very positive, as constructive and cordial," Fitzwater said.

He said both sides agreed that this was not a time for the administration and Congress to indulge in criticism of each other's economic policies.

"A truce in critical comments would help set the stage for constructive negotiations in the days ahead," the spokesman said.

"We're all in agreement we're going to work quickly, work hard and not look back," Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd told reporters after the 45-minute meeting.

Reagan's chief economic adviser declared on a breakfast television programme yesterday that the government had no intention of abandoning its pro-growth policies.

"The important thing from our point of view is that we continue to pursue pro-growth policies and not

make a mistake during this critical period," Beryl Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told an interviewer on NBC's *Today* show. He admitted, though, that the moves to pull back the budget might not be enough to calm the market.

"I'm not certain we can stop the falling prices," he said.

Shearson Lehman Brothers analyst Elaine Garzarelli said the Dow Jones Industrial Average could slip to 1,300-1,500 points, 300-500 points below yesterday's levels.

"I think it's going to happen within the next week, week and a half," said Garzarelli, a widely followed strategist.

On New York's commodity exchange, gold bullion for current delivery was bid at \$476.20 an ounce as of noon yesterday, up from \$473.40 late Friday.

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Once again The Jerusalem Post Forsake Me Not fund for the needy elderly is organizing its winter campaign. Funds are desperately needed for heaters, heating oil, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses and warm clothing.

This winter strike a light for the needy elderly.

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An above and beyond effort is being made to ensure that every needy elderly person in the city has a warm and comfortable winter.